The Middlebury Campus

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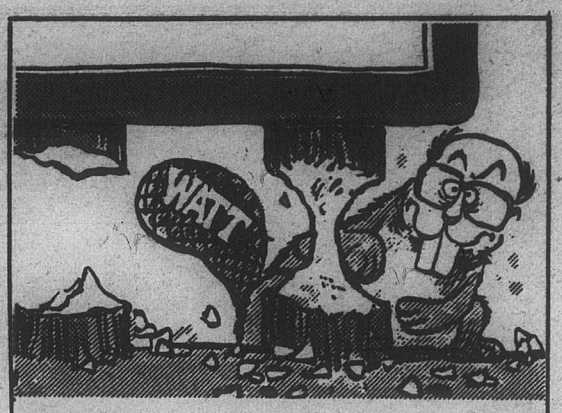


Watt must go p.11

Hydroelectric plant approved by 10 votes

By Peter B. Elwell

The citizens of Middlebury have spoken. But last Tuesday's vote on the proposed Frog Hollow hydroelectric project sounded more like a whimper than an exclamation. By a mere 10 votes—792 to 782—the town supported construction of the plant in the Town Meeting Day voting. A recount will be held next Monday, at the request of members of the Save the Falls Committee.

Regardless of the result of the recount, "it's now for the Selectmen to decide if this margin is sufficient to authorize blasting away the falls," according to Murray Dry, Professor of Political Science and a member of the Save the Falls Committee. Dry said he is eager to hear the Board's reaction to the vote, and he will seek time at their next meeting to discuss the implications of the 10 vote margin. "They should take note that the town is virtually divided," Dry said, "and we feel there is no need to rush into the project."

In addition to the hydroelectric issue, the profile of the 1982 slate of local officers was determined by Tuesday's elections. Several members of the College's faculty were candidates. The voters reelected Robert Gleason, Professor of Chemistry, to serve on the Union High School Board; but they thwarted the aspirations of Dry and Margaret Nelson, Assistant Professor of Sociology-Anthropology.

Dry ran an energetic campaign for a seat on the Board of Selectmen. He made radio advertisements promoting both his campaign and the Save the Falls effort, and "pressed the flesh" at local shopping centers. He ran third in a six-way race, missing election to the Board by only 24 votes. Nelson was unsuccessful in her bid for a seat on the local School Board.

There were two other items on Tuesday's ballot. Throughout Vermont, voters were deciding the fate of a proposed amendment to the State Constitution (concerning bailable offenses) and a referendum question regarding a nuclear arms freeze. Middlebury supported a U.S.—U.S.S.R. joint freeze of nuclear weapons by a ratio of almost four-to-one; the statewide results of the Constitutional amendment vote will be released in Montpelier on April 2.

Several hours prior to the voting, on Monday night, Middlebury's Annual Town Meeting was held to discuss these issues and act upon others. The meeting began shortly after 7:30 and lasted until about 11:30; discussion of the hydro/falls issue lasted for more than two hours.

The first portion of the meeting was devoted to discussion and approval of the town's 1982 budget. Town Manager David Crawford outlined the proposed expenditures, carefully making the

continued on page 5

College owns 45,000 acres

By Beth Potier

Middlebury College owns approximately 45,000 acres of land around the College, in Middlebury, and in surrounding communities. The main College campus occupies about 100 acres of this land; athletic fields and the golf course cover another 170 acres, according to Steve Weber, College Forester.

"The College owns most of the open land right around the campus," said Weber. This land, which includes the Scholten and Harris farms to the west of the campus behind the New Dorms, and the Gorham land south and east of the golf course and playing fields, is leased to farmers. Until this past spring the College leased the Scholten land and farm buildings to Middlebury Union High School, which used the property for its vocational agricultural program.

College Business Manager, James Ross, explained that Middlebury bought these surrounding farms as they became available for the "protection of the College". We call it a 'green belt'—we don't want highways or houses around," he said. Although the College has no immediate plans for using these farms, "we might want to expand," Ross said.

In 1977, the College purchased the Sabourin farm and the land around the Williamson Heights development to the east of Route 7. "It is the College's desire, through acquisition of this land ... to insure the availability of the land on the eastern side of the town if and when the state and town make the decision about the (Route 7 highway) by-pass," said Olin Robison, President of the College, (The Campus, January 11, 1978). The College leases the Sabourin and adjacent Roberts land, as well as some of the Williamson land, to farmers.

Most of the other College lands in Middlebury, Weybridge, East Middlebury, Ripton, and Hancock were originally left to the College by the Battell family. The Toote lot, 60 wooded acres of the original Battell land, has been under forest management for the past few years. Weber has logged on some of that land and has sold some of the lower class wood to College employees for firewood. In addition, Weber said the College has "wooded pieces of land all around that we haven't done anything with—it's not practical."

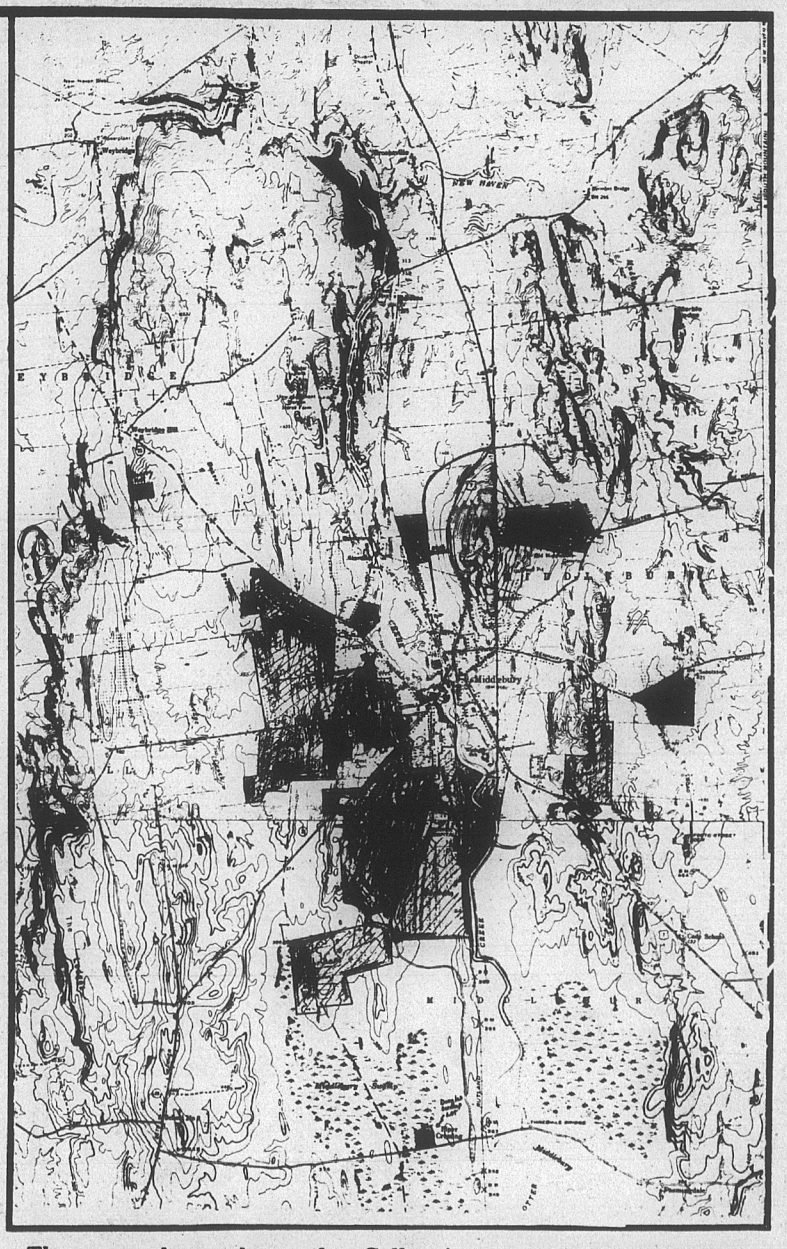
"About half of Bread Loaf proper was Battell land and half was purchased recently," said Weber of the 1,000 acres around the Bread Loaf campus. Among those that the College acquired recently, are the Robert Frost farm and the Bread Loaf Reservoir, in exchange for which we traded other land with the National Forest Service last year.

The Snow Bowl, which is now on 763 acres of Battell land, used to include an additional 33,000 acres of Battell land. The College sold this land to the Forest Service as well.

Another Battell lot, the Biology or Abbey lot off Route 116, is listed in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks because of its long-undisturbed climax vegetation. "I'm not aware that anything is currently done there by Biology classes," Weber said.

Battell land also includes a narrow strip of property along the Middlebury River between East Middlebury and Ripton. "That strip was originally retained with the idea of generation some power in the 1930's," said Weber.

According to Ross, the College only bought one house in Chipman Park last year. "We buy when land becomes available," said Ross. "It depends on the location ... whether it's to our advantage to hold it."



The map above shows the College's extensive land holdings around the town of Middlebury.

"We pay taxes on everything that isn't part of the College," said Ross, citing only the main campus and athletic fields as tax-exempt. With some lands in Ripton and Hancock. however, "we got into a squabble a few years ago," said Ross. "Rather than go to court, the towns and the College agreed to pay a sum on the land in lieu of taxes."

Although the Town Manager's office had no exact figures on the effect of the Colleges tax-exempt lands on town revenues, Betty Wheeler, The Assistant Town Manager, said, "It's quite substantial."

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VERMONT DRUG

news briefs

Computer softens stride

By Samuel Dickey

Computerniks of Middlebury, take heart. The Curriculum Committee is considering a somewhat less demanding introductory computer course that could be offered next spring.

The new course would be titled "Introduction to Computers" (MA103). The Natural Science faculty voted unanimously to recommend that MA103 be approved as a Foundations Course.

If the course is accepted by the Curriculum Committee, it will be taught by professors Michael Olinick and Robert Martin of the Mathematics Department. It is designed for students who do not need the amount of computer programming skill now offered by MA 123. MA 103 will not serve to prepare students to take more advanced computer courses.

If the Curriculum Committee approves the entire Mathematics Department proposal, MA 103 will be created as a Foundations Course and will fulfill the Freshman Writing Requirement for a limited number of students. In addition, MA 123 will be replaced by MA 213, which will not be designated as a Foundations Course.

The course MA 103 will present problem solving methods and algorithmic development using the BASIC programming language. Students will also learn text editing and the graphic features of Middlebury's computing system. The course will stress computers and society; a number of present and future applications as well as the social and political issues they raise will be examined.

According to Olinick, a growing number of incoming students have had exposure to computers. Still, he notes that many students have had problems with MA 123. He says that MA 123 is "not difficult intellectually but takes a great deal of time."

Olinick named to committee

By David Odato

The faculty elected Michael Olinick, Professor of Mathematics, to serve a three-year term on the Committee on Reappointments at their brief meeting March 1.

The faculty also endorsed a Faculty Council recommendation to include recommendations from former students of second review candidates as part of review procedure.

Russell Leng, Dean of Sciences, announced that any plan at present to merge the Northern Studies and Environmental Studies Departments into a strong program was "impossible, given the resources of the College."

Lynne Baker, Acting Dean of Arts and Humanities and member of the Curriculum Committee, noted two changes in the present curriculum regarding concentrations and the Department of Theatre and Dance.

She said the Committee decided to allow students to record a second concentration on their transcripts. A second concentration would not have to be in an area vastly different than that of the student's major area of study. However, the second concentration generally would have to be one of the concentrations listed in the Catalogue.

The change in the major requirements of the Theatre and Dance Department includes the addition of dance and film courses, which are presently offered in the curriculum, to the major requirements.

D-8 records new album

By John Owen

"The Dissipated Eight", Middlebury's all male vocal group, spent thirteen hours on February 11, at Sun Treader Studios in Sharon, Vermont recording their first album in almost five years.

The album, so far untitled, should be out by mid to late March according to the group's leader, John Hadden. the album will be a retrospective, containing material ranging from "Coney Island Baby" and "Baby Face," to fifties songs such as a beat version of "Runaround Sue," to the groups original arrangements of America's "Sister Golden Hair," and "Blue Moon Don't Cross the River."

Each member of the group, which has been in existence for more than thirty years, took responsibility for a different aspect of the production. Hadden said he felt making the album was a valuable experience because he "learned something about what it takes to put out an album." He described the process as, "fascinating."

Osborn elected Vice Chairman

By Anna Rubin

The Student Forum meeting, held Sunday night, February 28, resulted in the unanimous election of Judy Osborn '82 as Vice Chairman. Her nomination occured during the middle of a fairly long meeting in which several diverse topics were discussed, and she ran without opposition.

Forum futher discussed the possibility of allowing students the option of taking courses on a Pass/Fail basis rather than for a letter grade. In anticipation of objections from the faculty, it was suggested that the proposal allow faculty members the final authority to decide whether or not to allow a student to be graded Pass/Fail. Students will be allowed a two week period, coinciding with the Drop/Add period, during which an instructor must be notified as to the nature of the grading system to be used.

Other topics discussed during the meeting included the rule change which now allows Judicial Committee members to serve for more than one year.

The contents of a letter to be mailed to the Executive Committee of the Trustees before their March 13 meeting was planned. The points of concern mentioned were job interviews, the quality of the food, the increase in the comprehensive fee, and financial aid.

Finally, Winter Carnival was reviewed. Most members had few complaints and commented on the overall improvement in participation compared to the previous year. The only suggestions were that a bus to the Snow Bowl be provided and that concert performers be more carefully chosen.

Council moves pass-fail option

By David Odato

Steven Rockefeller, Dean of the College, announced the election of Judy Osborn '82 as Co-Chairman of the Community Council at the March 2 meeting. Council also concluded discussion on a pass-fail proposal, and discussed rules and procedures for student room searches at the meeting.

Council decided unanimously to send a copy of a pass-fail proposal by Bill Shackleford '84 and Art Melville '83 to Education Council with a note stating Community Council's "general support" for a pass-fail option. The Education Council will examine the proposal which will eventually be submitted to the faculty.

Rockefeller presented a draft to "make the rules and regulations (guiding student room searches) more explicit." Council discussed the draft briefly and it will be discussed in detail at the next meeting.

Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students, announced at the end of the meeting that seniors wishing to take Physical Education exemption tests, will have to pay a $25 fine per exemption. Presently, students are not allowed to take exemption tests during senior year.

Community Council is looking for a secretary. Any interested students should contact Judy Osborn, Box 4174.

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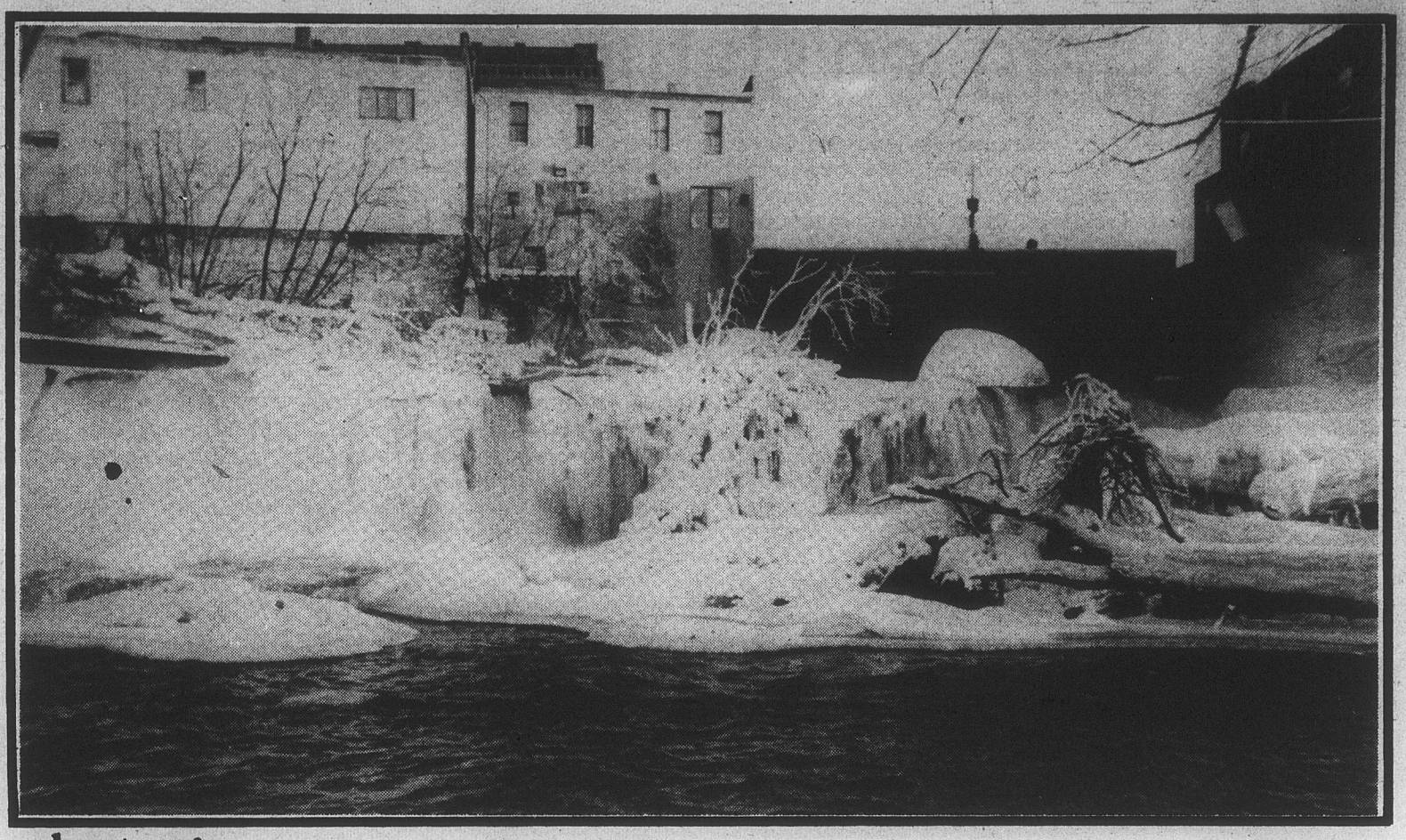

robert cain

No holds barred

I was going to write a shocking article. I had it planned out to the tiniest sordid details, but my journalistic sense of ethics came through at the last minute and prevented me from submitting the story.

It was going to be a heartrending account about an eight-year old girl who is abused by society, cast out into the streets of Middlebury, and forced to turn to prostitution to support herself and her $100 a day drug habit. The story would have poked you in the gut, stirred your conscience, provoked a few tears, and finally inspired you to militant indignation over the fact that society could so cruelly mistreat an innocent child. I would have won a Pulitzer Prize for the story, the media would have hailed me as the new wunderkind of journalism, and I would have turned down The New York Times' offer to make me their editor so that I could have settled down to write the classic American novel at the age of nineteen.

Then I could have announced to the world that the story was a hoax, with absolutely no basis in fact. After approximately two weeks of public dismay and condemnation of my character as an unscrupulous liar, the furor would have died down, and Johnny Carson, Phil Donahue, and Mike Wallace would have invited me to appear on their shows as a guest. I would have written a trashy bestseller about my hoaxed story called "Absence of Morals," and then sank into relative obscurity, but several million dollars wealthier than before.

If all of this sounds slightly familiar, it should. It's been done a hundred times before.

It's a fairly realistic example of a rising trend that I like to call the "Sin and Rake-it-in Syndrome." The formula is a very simple one: Shock the public with any sort of scandalous, "socially unacceptable" behavior, and then take advantage of the acute media attention to turn a sizable profit in a few short weeks. My personal role model in this fiasco was Janet Cooke, the Washington Post journalist who wrote a Pulitzer-Prize winning story about an eight-year old heroin addict who struggles for survival in the degrading cruelty of the ghetto. When Miss Cooke admitted that the whole story was a hoax, a fabrication of her own imagination, I was inspired. Janet Cooke could write a book about the scandal, and the public would eat it up. There's a fortune to be made in this thing, if she wants it. Why couldn't I do the same thing?

The scheme would undoubtedly work quite well. Haldeman, Erlichman, Mitchell, and the rest of the Watergate "clowns" have already proven that a public villain can become a hero by simply telling his story. Charles Manson has become something of an American cult-god. If Son of Sam and Wayne Williams play their cards right, they could be hosting a variety show together in a few years. So why not me?

Whatever happened to the great American dream of starting at the bottom and working one's way to the top, you may very well ask? Keep it, it's not for me. The key to instant success these days is media exploitation.

Of course there's the problem with ethics that still has to be dealt with, but even more importantly, there's the question of timing. I've decided not to submit my hoaxed article because I don't have enough exposure yet. The solution may be to pose as an honest, respectable journalist until I can get a job with The Washington Post. Then, when I'm a well-known, influential writer, look out world! Another media-exploiting millionaire will be born!

inside

Environmental Studies Halted
The Environmental Studies proposal, almost two years in the making, has reached an impasse. As Russell Leng put it: "What we agreed to do is to do nothing." **Page 5**

"Program for the Eighties"
The College is in the process of testing the waters for a huge fund-raising drive, with a goal of $50 million dollars. College administrators say its success is essential to maintain the College's present level of program offerings. **Page 5**

Student Leaders Burn Out
What's it like to run a large student organization and go to College at the same time? Not easy, say these students—but, definitely rewarding. **Page 6**

Outlook
This week we focus on Act 250, a twelve year-old piece of Vermont environmental protection legislation that could be a model for others throughout the country. **Page 7**

Joan Armatrading
Joan Armatrading appeared in Burlington last Sunday, giving a heartfelt performance. **Page 15**

Winter Carnival Skiing
Neither the men's team nor the women's could pull off a victory over the University of Vermont. The men finished third, the women second. **Page 17**

Short Hop Airlines
Federal Aviation Administration deregulation has been a boon for small airlines. So if you need to get to, say, Keene, New Hampshire, it's no problem at all. Here's how. **Page 19**

NEXT WEEK IN OUTLOOK
We'll examine solar energy,
its promise and its limitations

UVM, state legislature dispute over funding

By Adam Arkel

Over the past few months, news of state and local governments being forced to reassess spending priorities because of Federal budget cuts has piled up. Now, in an ongoing dispute between the University of Vermont and the state legislature over the question of appropriations, such problems are striking a little closer to home.

UVM has asked for a 14 percent raise in state aid. Governor Snelling has recommended a ten percent increase. According to Representative John Hise, member of the Appropriations Committee, this amounts to $18,992,100 proposed by the legislature and $19,742,100 asked for by the University.

Officials on both sides of the dispute are anxious over its outcome. Dave Dillon, acting director of public relations for UVM, noted tht last year the University Board of Trustees reported that even if UVM gets the appropriations increases it has asked for, tuition costs for Vermont students will double in five years. He said, "The recommendation now (from the state) is for only ten percent. It means the University would have to look for other sources (of income)—tuition raises, cuts in program. That doesn't account for $5 million lost in Federal grants; that money is just gone. We can't begin to hope the state makes that up. We're asking for money just to maintain the University. It's needed to prevent further cuts."

Dillon continued, "We understand there isn't a lot of money around. We feel we'd like to have a larger slice of the pie, so Vermont students don't have to pay too much more." Dillon also commented, "We're not under any misguided conception that we can keep raising tuition; but if that's what needed to keep things going, that's what we'll have to do."

Representative John Hise, Vice-Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, opposes raising UVM's appropriations by more than ten percent. "With the limits of total fund dollars, and requests ranging from everything to day-care and welfare, I would not vote to increase the appropriation for UVM beyond ten percent. The difference between the 14 percent UVM has asked for and the ten percent proposal is incontestably small when you look at the whole budget of UVM. As much as their need increases 14 percent, we have many other departments that have just as serious a need as voiced by UVM." According to Hise, the total budget for UVM is $115 million.

"There is not a conflict of resentment between UVM and the legislature. I can talk about UVM's budget increase of 77 percent over the past years. We in Vermont rank low in the total scale of all states in per capita income. If you take the amount for every $1,000 on education, the taxpayers of Vermont are paying much more than citizens of any other states in New England. We do support higher education."

Dillon stated, "Trouble with the legislature is not an accurate reflection of the affair; there's a close cooperation. UVM, like all other agencies, has to run itself as best it can given the dollars it gets to work with. The University has been well-managed. We are not having to do such things as shut down buildings like other universities have to. While we need additional funds to keep growing, we also need money for basic operations. We are a good, sound, well-managed University."

Other legislaors ranged from being strongly opposed to giving UVM the full increase to being purely noncomittal. Representative Harry Ashe said, "We've got some real problems in human services. (The budget squeeze) has affected people really in need. I understand the problems at UVM, with young people trying to get themselves an education. I'm in favor of supporting education. But, I certainly will oppose a 14 percent raise.

They keep coming to 'grandpa' for more money—well, grandpa's pockets are getting a little thin now."

No legislator could predict how the state legislature would vote when the budget comes to the floor.

Representative Walter Moore, who does serve on the Committee, commented "Everyone needs money. I don't want to make any comments." He continued, "Education is one of my favorites, however, we've got to feed the hungry first. We've got poor people who need to eat. We'll do the best we can."

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Environmental Studies comes to a halt

By Mary Beth Litster

"What we agreed to do is to do nothing," said Russell Leng, Dean of Sciences and Chairman of the Environmental Studies Committee. After two years of work, the committee examining the possibility of combining the existing Northern Studies and Environmental Studies programs into an expanded Environmental Studies curriculum has determined that such a combination is not feasible in the near future.

At Monday's faculty meeting Leng announced that an expanded Environmental Studies program is "impossible given the resources of the College." These shortages consist mainly of "people resources," Leng said after the meeting. Senior Middlebury faculty members were solicited to direct the proposed program. This director would have had to devote half his time and energy to the new program, in addition to his other responsibilities. According to Leng, many of the faculty members considered had "other commitments," and were unable to fill the position.

The Teaching Resources Committee (TRC) was also approached for an additional faculty member to be recruited from outside the College faculty. This proposal was denied. Nicholas Clifford, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Chairman of the TRC, said that the TRC "saw other places with higher priorities," and could not grant the additional request. "It's difficult to give positions to new programs," Clifford said, "when there are other departments you know are over-loaded."

Originally the Environmental Studies Committee was formed to create "one very strong program" in Environmental Studies to replace the two programs currently competing for "resources, students, and loyalties," Leng said.

In the ideal model, the program would be fashioned after the existing Environmental Studies program, with introductory courses, defined tracks and a new senior-level integrated seminar. The proposed program would have included the Northern Studies disciplines and, in the original plan, Geography. The studies would emphasize the Vermont environment through field work at Wolcott, High Pond, and in Middlebury.

Last spring the original committee presented their proposal to the faculty after it was approved by the Educational Council. According to Leng the faculty requested reconsideration of the program by the committee, in light of several objections from the existing Northern Studies, Environmental Studies, and Geography faculty. A new committee began work this fall.

Committee member Robert Churchill, Assistant Professor of Geography, explained the deliberations: "We started with an ideal model for our program." This model was modified after real constraints, such as limited faculty, were encountered. "More and more pieces whittled away. There was very litle we could do," he said.

Leng said that despite the committee's aspirations, the members soon realized that "as a small college, we couldn't do everything." "We would've been forced to compromise the curriculum for the resources," he added. These resources became more limited this fall when a faculty vote to maintain an independent geography department forced the committee to shift focus and consider a program without a geography discipline and an additional faculty slot.

Despite the committee's final decision not to make a recommendation at present, both Leng and Clifford concluded that positive steps have resulted from the group's work. A report outlining the program and the existing constraints will be developed and submitted to the President, along with a recommendation to review the current programs in a few years. "I expect that we will eventually move in this direction (of one comprehensive Environmental Studies program)," Leng said.

For current Environmental Studies and Northern Studies majors, the programs will remain unchanged. Howard Woodin, Professor of Biology and Coordinator of Environmental Studies, said that "the same courses and disciplines, which are modeled after graduate school requirements, will be offered."

'Program for the Eighties' in search of $50 million

By John Cahill

"Middlebury must raise $50 million in the course of the next decade," Stephen Rockefeller, Dean of the College, declared, "for Middlebury to continue to do what it is doing now in its academic program and athletic program and in the area of student services."

Any plans for expansion of staff or faculty in the future will necessitate raising "a significantly larger sum of money," stated Rockefeller. "Therefore," he continued, "the upcoming development campaign is of vital importance to the health and future of the institution."

"The 'Program for the Eighties' is a strategy to meet the needs of the decade," and to "maintain the quality" of education at Middlebury College, said Clarence 'Bud' Leeds, Director of Development.

"We're going to need more money in this decade than has been provided to the College by private sources for the last 25 years," Leeds explained.

The 'Program for the Eighties' is now in its second stage. The first phase was a feasibility study conducted from October 1980 to October 1981 by consultant Edgar Gemnell.

After the results of this survey were reported to the Board of Trustees, President Olin Robison embarked on phase two, "his own feasibility study—to test the water," according to Leeds.

Robison is meeting with "leaders in the Middlebury family" in a different city each week to "get their perceptions of Middlebury." He has traveled to New York, Boston, Denver, Los Angeles and other cities, and is planning to go to Europe.

Ron Neif, Director of Public Affairs, explained how the new administration's economic policies and cuts in student loans have created a greater urgency to increase donations from alumni, businessmen, friends of the College, and corporations. Robison "can't figure out what the exterior climate will be given Reagonomics and other factors," said Neif.

Middlebury College undergraduate and graduate students received $2.8 million in federal funds last year to help finance their education. If a significant portion of these funds is removed, Neif claimed, the College will need more money to "keep Middlebury accessible to a good socio-economic mix of young people" and to maintain a "strong faculty and high level of education."

Leeds agreed that Reagon's cuts in education funding are "the single most significant thing that separates this decade from others."

Leeds hopes for a total of $4 million in donations from all sources this year. These include bequests, grants from foundations such as the National Science Foundation, corporate donations and private contributions.

As of February 19, the total donations from annual giving were about $1.2 million, while a year ago the total was only $800,000.

Leeds also hopes that the "supportive feeling toward the school" he has noticed in alumni will produce $1 million this year.

"We have to bring in $10,000 a day," Neif added. Even this figure may be low, however, as the costs to operate Middlebury increase.

Leeds is confidant that the 'Program for the Eighties' will be a success. "Middlebury has never had a campaign when it hasn't gone over its goal," he said.

Hydroelectric

continued from page 1

voters aware of the differences between this year's budget and those of past years. Noting the Selectmen's proposed absorption of last year's surplus, he warned that "some of us feel that a deficit is possible if the economy doesn't improve."

A few citizens then asked questions about specific items in the budget, and these were answered by Crawford and various Selectmen. Pete Gipson then asked if the town could guarantee that the tax rate would be no higher than estimated in the budget; Crawford said no, that the tax rate can't be officially set until the property reappraisal is completed late in the spring.

Dissatisfied with this response, Gipson moved that $50,000 be cut from both the expenditure and receipt projections of the budget. He expressed concern that the town has had a year-end surplus each of the past several years and said, "maybe we need to come in with a deficit to tighten things up around here." However, the body quickly defeated the amendment by plurality on a voice vote.

By far the most emotional discussion at the meeting dealt with the proposal to give the Town Selectmen authority to allow the Central Vermont Public Service Corperation to build a 1.75 megawatt hydroelectric generating plant in Frog Hollow. Having debated the issue for many months, the various factions used the Town Meeting as one last opportunity to publicly air their positions.

College faculty members played key roles on all sides of the discussion. Rowland Illick, Professor of Geography, cited the uncertain future supply of energy and said, "we ought to cooperate by using Middlebury's local renewable resources."

D. K. Smith, Professor of Economics, voiced support for Illick's position. "We don't know what we'll get from HydroQuebec, and we don't know what we'll get from P.A.S.N.Y (Public Authority of the State of New York)... they'll send us energy only when they want to," said Smith. He added that the Frog Hollow project "has far less severe side effects than the alternatives."

Dry disagreed, stating the viewpoint of those who see the primary issue as one of aesthetics. Citing statistics which show that the falls will slow to a trickle, if not cease flowing altogether, Dry said that "Some of us like our falls clean, and some of us like our falls natural, but all of us like our falls wet."

Eric Davis, Assistant Professor of Political Science, noted that the plant would be a terrible eyesore when its useful days are over. He said that when he views the area in the "early Twenty-first Century," he'd like to see "the falls in their natural state—mossy rocks and all—rather than an abandoned concrete shute."

Professor Rowland Illick favored hydroelectric plant.

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The College Store
Proctor Hall

Student leaders survive burn out

By Johanna Glover

Four years at any college or university, no matter how good and varied its courses, would be pretty lackluster were it not for the extra-curricular activities.

Here at Middlebury one can become involved in everything from theater to football to the radio station, and it is not uncommon to find students active in several such activities. In fact, quite a few students hold leading positions in more than one organization; yet it is no secret that some of these student leaders become 'burned out' by their senior year.

Ari Fleischer '82 is the former Co-Chairman of Community Council and current chairman of Student Forum, a member of the Undergraduate Life Committee of the Board of Trustees, and was previously involved with Hillel, Political Forum, and intramural sports.

"Middlebury would be pretty boring if you only studied," Fleischer said, explaining that, "everytime you contribute you get something out of it for yourself." He admits, "As I got more involved in the Student Forum and Community Council, I had to let some things slide," but maintains that his activities haven't affected his schoolwork.

Leroy Nesbitt '82, President of the Black Student Union, member of Student Forum, the Concert-Film Board, the Prelaw Club, the Board of Trustees and also a writer for The Campus, says, "There has to be something for us to do."

Although his activities take up at least 30 to 40 hours a week, Nesbitt feels that they are all important and necessary: "They add a lot to my education." He admits that his academic studies do suffer as a result; he has found it necesssary to "cater my schedule towards my interests." He says, "I often feel burned out, but I would do it again, only I'd try to be organized about it."

"I can't imagine not getting involved," says Mary Beth Litster '82, who is active in the Student Forum, the Campus, and this year's Winter Carnival. "I wanted to meet people, and I couldn't face four years of just going to classes." The time commitment to her various organizations varies from week to week; she warns, "You have to face the fact that some days you're not going to get (academic) work done. It's a commitment."

Paul Cramer '82, has, over the past four years been involved in WRMC, men's Volleyball, Cross-Country, The Campus, the Educational Council, and the Work-Program Committee. He has played various intramural sports, sung in the College choir, and has been the Political Science representative to Student Forum. He even skated in this year's Ice Show.

In spite of all these activities, Cramer has been a College Scholar three terms in a row and a Dana Scholar; he is presently taking five courses and auditing a sixth, though he needs only three more credits to graduate. "I'd probably do just as many things if I could do it again," he says, "There's even a couple of things that I didn't do that I'd like to have done."

Cramer said he feels that "if you're going to pay a lot of money to go here, you might as well use everything it has to offer. Plus you get excellent training" at WRMC and The Campus. Cramer said he believes that all student leaders burn out at one time or another—the trick is that "there have got to be some nights when you blow it all off . . . the pressure's good only to an extent."

Carl Mueller '82, a Hepburn Hall House Director, and also the general Director of the Hepburn Zoo Crew, believes that "if you have a lot to do, then you're forced to budget your time;" he feels that Middlebury does have a lot to offer, "if only you step out and get it."

Though his activities take up a great deal of time, particularly being a House Director, "lying awake at nights thinking of ideas and working things out in my mind instead of sleeping," is perhaps Mueller's biggest problem.

Mueller said, "I think that what I'm learning in my extra-curricular activities is of equal or more importance than what I learn in my academic courses." As to feeling burned out, he admitted, "Sometimes the pressure seems to go over the brink, and then you just want to curl up in a corner and cry."

Caleb Rick '82 has had to take Spring term off because of a poor academic record, the direct consequence of over-involvement in extra-curricular activities. The former Chairman of Student Forum, Rick has also been involved with WRMC, The Campus, Community Council, the Finance Committee. the Woodrow Wilson Visiting Scholar Committee, Dorm Council, fund raising for Winter Carnival, and intramural sports as well as being a House Director, a Student Advisor, a Big Brother for incoming freshman, a sophomore tour guide, and a History Student Adivisory Council Chairman.

His activities occupied more time last year (30 to 40 hours per week) than they did this year (10 to 15 hours per week) because he eventually became accustomed to the various schedules.

continued on page 10

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Tenure review process questioned

By Maureen Heacock

"Tenure is one of the most emotional and controversial problems that exists in the American university system today," says Nicholas Clifford, College Vice President for Academic Affairs.

Clifford said that he is not particularly in favor of the tenure procedure, but he stated that some sort of system is necessary. Tenure's original purpose, he said, was to "insure academic freedom," but he fears that in many cases it has become solely a method of providing job security.

Clifford sees other problems inherent in the system. After six or eight years of teaching, a professor comes up for review, usually around age 35. As the mandatory retirement age for professors is 70, the job for the review committee is "trying to guess what the candidate will be like 35 years down the road—a big, expensive guess," said Clifford.

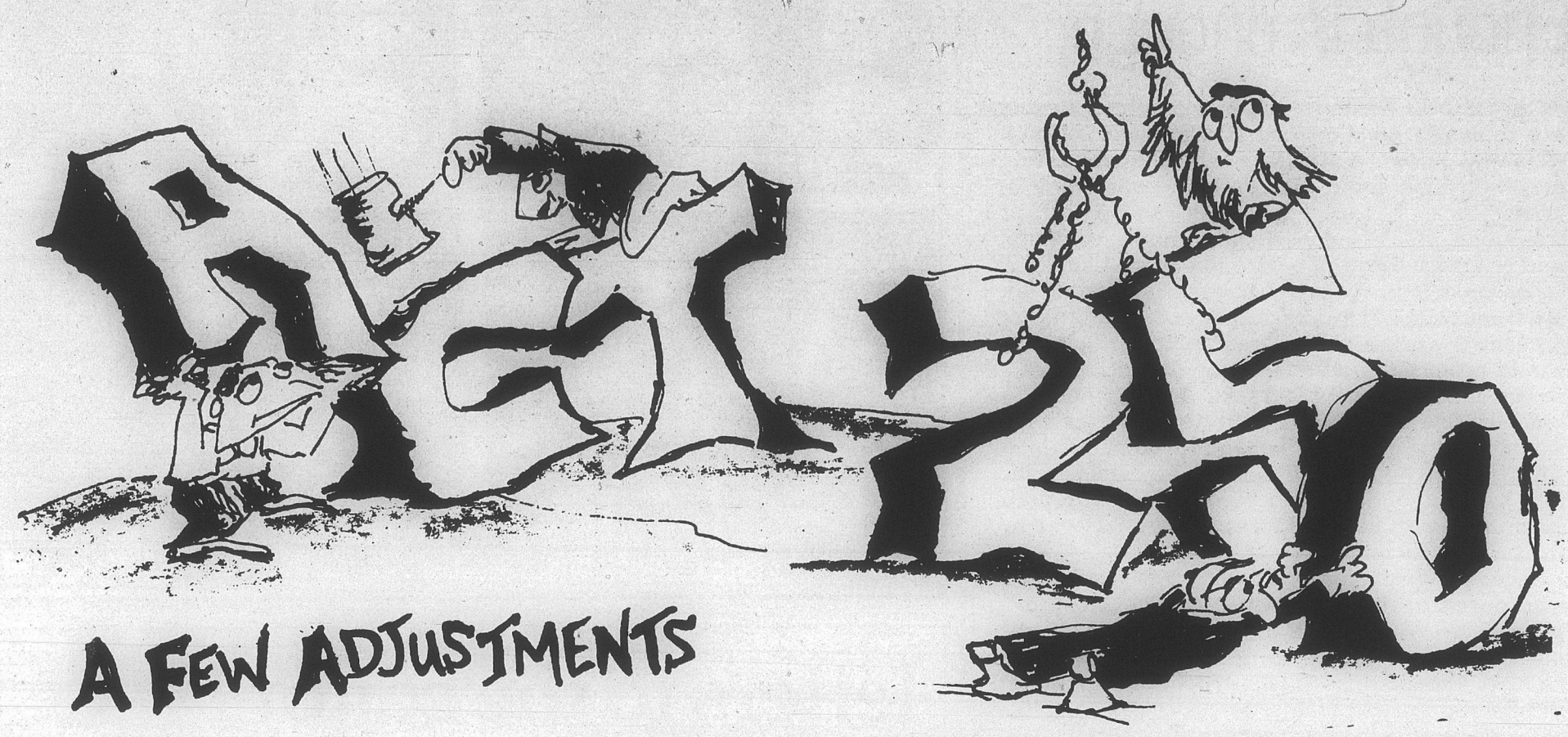
An article in the February 15, 1982 issue of Newsweek presented a similar criticism of the tenure system in American universities. It stated, "The university must judge the performance of an individual in research and teaching over the first six years, and then make —or refuse to make—a salary commitment to him or her for the next 30...mediocrities are sometimes promoted, while productive people fall by the wayside....There is a growing number of embittered, unemployable intellectuals in our midst."

The actual tenure review process at Middlebury College is long and tedious. Generally all reviews are conducted in the fall and decisions are announced in December. However, a few cases are reviewed during the spring term. For example, Assistant Professor John McCardell of the History department and Assistant Professor Randell Landgren of the Biology department are both up for review this semester.

An elected faculty committee of three, the Committee on Reappointment(COR), evaluates the documents submitted by the candidate. Among this material can be copies of publications, letters from outside experts in the field, Teacher Evaluation forms, the report from the Student Advisory Committee (SAC), and evaluations from within the department. Clifford noted that this process requires "extraordinary care," and generally takes most of the term.

An often heard complaint is that the recommendations from the Student Advisory Committees are not taken seriously. Clifford refuted this complaint, remarking that "the judgements of the SAC and the COR are identical 90 percent of the time."

outlook on the environment



By Brett Hulsey

Since Ronald Reagan's election in 1980, many people are thinking that the environmental movement is a thing of the past. However, Vermont is approaching the twelfth year under Act 250, a planning mechanism that is considered to be one of the best natural resources laws in the country. It might be prudent to examine this law as a model when considering other environmental decisions being made around the country.

"The Act was too late to save some areas like Mount Snow," according to D. K. Smith, Professor of Economics at the College. "Act 250 was a response to the frightened cries of people from the southern part of the state who saw their areas being subdivided for winter ski resorts and second home plots."

Act 250 has two parts; a planning mode and a regulatory mode. Anyone who wishes to build a development of 10 or more lots of less than ten acres each, or a shopping mall, or anything above an elevation of 2500 feet, must request a permit. The planning phase includes the Capability and Guidelines Plan adopted in 1973—a set of guidelines for the local environmental boards who execute the plan, and a state land-use plan which has yet to be adopted.

The regulatory section sets up an Environmental Board of nine people appointed by the Governor to interpret the Act and hear appeal cases from the District Environmental Commissions."The success of the law," according to former Environmental Board chairmen Peg Garland, "is due in great measure to its decentralization."

The burden of proof rests with the project's opponents; they must show that the project will have a detrimental effect.

Nine three-person District Environmental Commissions hear the permit requests. These unpaid local citizens are familiar with local philosophies and problems; but because the districts cover a number of counties each, commissioners are able to see beyond local political interests. The Commission representatives for Addison County are Marshall Eddy, an art teacher at Middlebury Union High School, William "Bud" Palmer, owner of Palmer's Dairy, and Norbert Consodine, a farmer from Leicester.

"Act 250 was a response to the frightened cries of people from the southern part of the state, who saw their areas being subdivided for winter ski resorts and second home plots."

—D. K. Smith

According to Garland, the permit process is designed to involve landowners, local officials, state agencies, and the district commissions early on, to encourage conflict resolution before the formal hearing. The landowner, with the help of the district environmental coordinator and state agencies, must determine if his project satisfies a broad set of criteria.

Under Act 250, a project should not result in undue air and water pollution in the area, nor endanger critical wildlife habitats, or scenic and historical areas. It should not place an undue burden on local sewage treatment, water supply, transportation systems, nor on municipal services such as schools. A project should conform with all local and regional plans.

Before the hearing, the landowner must give public notice so that any concerned neighbors or citizens can have an opportunity to voice their views. The burden of proof, however, rests with the project's opponents; they must show that the project will have a detrimental effect according to the criteria. If public interest warrants, the district commission may wish to hold further hearings.

Instead of denying permit requests, the commissions will often add conditions to the proposals. In the ten years from 1970 to 1980, only 93 of 3708 permits were denied. Sometimes the conditions force changes in the project, as with the plan to widen Route 7 north of Middlebury.

"The widening would have destroyed some of the barns along the side of the road and put the farmers out of business, since the State pays fair market value rather than replacement costs," said commission member Eddy. "We put conditions in the permit to protect the farmers, but the highway department decided to go ahead with it," Eddy said.

Representative Red Arnold of Whiting said he feels "the Act opens the decision making process to a larger community . . . but it is not without problems." Arnold is supporting a bill, H. 513, that will try to patch some of the Act's holes.

"The main problem that this bill addresses is what is called the 'ten acre loophole,' " Arnold said. "This arises because subdivisions of more than ten acre lots are not required to get an Act 250 permit. This bill would require any subdivision of more than ten lots of any size to get a permit."

The present system results in "shrimptail" development according to Darby Bradley, a lawyer for the Vermont Natural Resources Council. "Developers will create lots 200 feet wide and a half of a mile deep," Bradley said," to get the total acreage over ten acres to avoid the permit process."

The new bill would also give enforcement powers directly to the Environmental Board instead of using the Agency of Environmental Conservation's enforcement staff, which is already overextended. There are civil and criminal penalties in the bill, but even the present penalties are seldom used, according to Chief Environmental Coordinator Peter Meyer. "We usually just ask them to get a permit," Meyer said.

Arnold is uncertain of H.513's chances of being passed this year. "The natural resources committee reviewed it and sent it to the floor. It's now being reviewed by the agricultural committee. We'll have to wait and see," he said.

Arnold noted that some district commissions often get overly zealous in their duties, prescribing means rather than ends; such is the case with the energy guidelines recently released by the State energy office. Also, because it is so well known, Act 250 is often blamed for the effects of other legislation, like the State health and subdivision laws. "But it lets the community know where it stands," Arnold said, "and be aware of the costs of new development."

We wish to thank the Vermont Natural Resources Council for the use of the illustration and for background information from the Vermont Environmental Report.

editorials

Enough is enough

Our natural heritage and our country's beauty are things to be cherished and protected. Unfortunately, James Watt, Secretary of the Interior, does not understand this. Perhaps even worse is Watt's lack of respect for American democratic traditions. He has consistently shown contempt and scorn for those who dare to oppose him.

The past few weeks have been interesting for Watt-watchers. The Secretary of the Interior presented a plan to Congress which he claimed would protect all national lands. His critics were stunned. They were further taken aback when they read the fine print. It turns out that the Watt plan would only protect the land until the year 2000. After that it would be free to be exploited in the best tradition of the robber barons. Evidently Watt feels interest in national forests will disappear by the turn of the century.

Recently Watt allegedly fired one of his staffers who dared to disagree with him. The aide complained to Watt about his frequent use of the phrase, "There are two kinds of Americans: patriots and liberals." It is horrifying to think that the Secretary of the Interior travels around the country questioning the integrity of a vast segment of the population. It is sad to think that a public servant was fired for having the integrity to question the propriety of such a statement.

At the beginning of the year, Watt held a gala party for Interior officials at the Lee House, overlooking the graves of John and Robert Kennedy. By law, Lee House cannot be closed to the public, but Watt used his position as custodian of national monuments to bypass that rule. Further, Watt used taxpayers' money to pay for the event. Both acts have been deemed clearly illegal by a government investigation. Watt now must repay the Treasury $4,000.

Soon Watt may go down in history as the first Cabinet officer to be held in contempt of a House of Congress. The dispute stems from Watt's refusal to hand over certain documents to a House committee. The Secretary claims "executive privilege" gives him this right. Watt does not seem to have learned the lessons of Watergate very well. Richard Nixon could tell him the likely results of such a policy.

James Watt's desire to destroy our natural heritage makes him unfit to be Secretary of the Interior. His lack of tolerance and lack of respect for democratic institutions make him unfit to hold office in a free country.

letters welcome

The Middlebury Campus welcomes reader's comments on important campus, local, national and international issues. All letters must be limited to 300 words and submitted by Monday, 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be typewritten, signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published, nor character assasinations, nor libelous statements. The Campus will attempt to publish all responsible material although we do reserve the right not to publish due to spacing, technical, legal or other reasons. The Campus reserves the right to condense. All letters become the property of The Campus. Names will be withheld upon reasonable request. The opinions expressed in Letters to the Editor, The Political Perspective, reviews and commentaries are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Campus. Address letters to: Letters to the Editor; and political commentaries to: The Political Perspective, at The Middlebury Campus, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753.

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letters to the editor

Women's group to convene

To the Editor:

It has been a long time since the women at Middlebury felt a strong enough need, to pull the Women's Union together, and to organize meetings and activities. I suspect that a similar resurgence of energy is happening everywhere. We have a whole new set of questions to ask, possibilities to uncover, and reactions to talk about. There are new organzations and institutions to help us accomplish the things we want to accomplish; there are new and old organizations that work against us. We bring new expectations to the environments we live and function in; there are new things to change. We have Ronald Reagan. We have abortions, sometimes. We get annorexia. We are curious about how other women, in Poland, in El Salvador, in China, in Russia and Philidelphia are thinking and changing. In an era when it is difficult to trust public reports, the network between us must be stronger than ever.

It is so very important to keep talking and meeting together, because our language is also changing. And it is so important that the men working and going to school at Middlebury care enough to participate and share ideas with us. Because we might not like to look at ourselves this way—but patterns and precedents are being set here; in the classroom, the Field House, and Proctor. Patterns in the ways we treat each other, and expect things from each other. And you can be sure that we take these patterns with us when we leave. How severely and directly they clash with the outside world as a direct function of how hard we work here to be sensitive and aware. I get the feeling (when a good stiff wind blows it over the mountains) that the political and social climate in this country is changing fast enough to disturb the average metabolism. We are not always aware of what oppresses us, and it is not paranoia that makes us want to know. And you do not have to be oppressed to be a feminist, although many, many women are, in ways that would seem brutal and archaic and impossible to the men and women at Middlebury. You do have to be concerned.

The Women's Union at Middlebury College has organized a conference for Saturday, March 6, 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. The conference will begin in Monroe Hall faculty lounge, with a lecture on "The Politics of Health Care," given by two women from the Vermont Woman's Health Center. At 2 P.M. there will be a film, entitled,"The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter" in Warner Science Center hemicycle. This is a film about women who were hired to work in factories during World War II, then fired when the men came home. There will be a discussion following in Monroe lounge. At 4 P.M. there will be a lecture given by Blanche Linden, a Visiting Professor of History from Brandeis University. She will speak about the "ERA: Fears and Fights since 1923." At 4:30 P.M. there will be a series of workshops on; Natural Birth Control and Self Examination, Changing Roles of Men, Feminist Music, and Sexual Stereotypes that are impressed at a young age. At 6 P.M. everyone will have dinner together in the Freeman Annex. Also, on March 8, (International Women's Day), there will be an evening of Music, Poetry and Apples in Gifford Hall lounge at 8:30 P.M. All donations will benefit the Battered Women's Project of Middlebury. There will be an open microphone, and everyone is urged to participate. We are hoping to see a lot of people at both these events. Childcare will be available.

Susan Salter Heunksen
Linda Estin

Stop injustice

To the Editor:

Every year thousands of people are arrested for "crimes" that are nothing more than the "crime" of ethnic origin, political beliefs, religious affiliations or mere association with anyone who is regarded with suspicion by the government. These people in Amnesty International's eyes are truly "prisoners of conscience". Amnesty International attempts to ensure that these prisoners are provided with their basic legal rights and humane treatment. The London central office states Amnesty's goals as being:

"To demonstrate continuously to prisoners and governments that no one is forgotten; that the world cares that injustice, mass arrests, mock trials, torture, and the death penalty will never become just another news item."

The Middlebury Campus Network group would like to dedicate the week of March 8 to the prisoners of conscience all over the world. We would like to begin the observance of this week with a lecture by a former prisoner of conscience, Charito Planas, which will be jointly sponsored with the Chinese Asian club. The lecture will be held at 7:30 P.M. in Upper Proctor Lounge. Ms. Planas, a Philippine lawyer, openly criticized the policies of the Marcos regime and was subsequently imprisoned for 14 months for her beliefs. Undaunted by her experience, Ms. Planas ran for a position in the Philippine

the political perspective

Reagan administration shifting gears in the Middle East

By Jonathan M. Joseph

GUESS WHAT—WE'RE GOING TO SUPPLY YOU WITH SOME F-16 JET FIGHTER PLANES!
MR. BEGIN
-AND WE'RE GOING TO SUPPLY YOU WITH SOME VERY SOPHISTICATED AWAC PLANES TO HELP YOU KNOCK 'EM OUT OF THE SKY!
IF I DIDN'T KNOW BETTER, I'D SAY WE GOT A THRIVING BUSINESS GOING-
THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR
WEAVER

The Reagan administration's Middle East policy is not what it was six months ago. The past policy of trying to form a "strategic consensus" between the Arab States and Israel against a Soviet threat, did not work—partially because a majority of Arab states feel that Israel is their main threat. The new U.S. policy seems to be one of making friends with moderate Arab states.

The main proponent of this approach is Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. In a tour of the Middle East during February, Weinberger used incentives to convince Saudi Arabia and Jordan that close relations with the U.S. are in their best interest. Although the Jordanians were already buying missiles from the Soviets (because Congress restricts American sales to Jordan), Weinberger suggested that they ought to be allowed to buy U.S. Hawk anti-aircraft missiles.

This idea apparently pleased Jordan's King Hussein, who is now considering a purchase of U.S. arms. Saudi Arabia's King Khalid agreed to a joint U.S.-Saudi military committee, after Weinberger guaranteed that American AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) planes would be left in Saudi Arabia until 1985, when they will receive their own AWACS from the U.S.

Moderate Arab countries are expecially receptive to the idea of acquiring U.S. arms now, because of the increasing violence in their region. The 17 month Iran-Iraq war seems to be going well for the Iranians. Moslem fundamentalist groups in Syria are threatening the stability of that government. Since the West has a big stake in Middle Eastern oil, the Arab states realize they can get more from the West than from the Soviets.

The objective of this new track in U.S. policy is to acquire as many "friendships" in the Persian Gulf region as possible. These moderate Arab states, although none has offered, might let the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force have a station in their respective countries.

This new policy could be seen as an expression of Weinberger's (if not Alexander Haig's) displeasure with Israel's recent tendency to make major military moves without consulting U.S. officials.

What the policy will achieve is uncertain. So far it has done little but reassure moderate Arab states that we want to be their "friends." Whether this policy will bring stability to the Middle East is questionable. An increase in arms sales to the area could cause an arms race to begin; that result would most likely increase Soviet influence and participation in the area.

Defense Department wasting billions of taxpayer dollars

By Eric Friedman

At the same time that President Reagan's fiscal year 1983 budget proposes $27 billion in new cuts for social programs, he has asked Congress for a 12 percent rise (after inflation) in military spending. The new military budget of $216 billion proposes higher wages for military personnel, and the modernization and increase in number of both nuclear and conventional forces. As Democrats and Republicans both level scathing attacks on the new economic package—accusing Reagan of ignoring the poor in favor of the rich and the military—increased attention is being focussed on not just the high level of military spending, but on what the Pentagon is actually purchasing.

Many of the weapons systems the Pentagon is proposing to buy are unnecessary, wasteful, or just plain ridiculous. For example, the building of the B-1 bomber, a plan Jimmy Carter rejected, will cost the U.S. Government $100 billion over the next five years. Yet the plane is not considered a long term solution to the aging B-52. In fact, the B-1 could become obsolete as early as the late 1980's or early 1990's, when the infamous Stealth bomber comes off the assembly line.

The Government claims that the "window of vulnerability" that will occur between U.S. and Soviet bomber forces in the 1980's warrants the production of an intermediate solution such as the B-1. But this view clearly ignores many of the feasible and less expensive alternatives that exist. For example, the United States is now producing an advanced cruise missile that will become part of our large contingent of weapons, sometime in the next few years.

When launched from a permanent silo of our new fleet of Trident submarines this missile exhibits an accuracy unknown to almost all other weapons in existence. This nearly unstoppable projectile could certainly provide enough of a plug for those few years when the B-52s are phased out and the Stealths are unintroduced.

Another prime example is the proposed production of 1400 M-1 tanks at a projected cost of 2.7 million dollars apiece. These tanks would be the most technologically advanced in the world. But there is one small problem. The transmission systems of these tanks are so advanced that they are too delicate to dig their own trench, which would be utilized in any conventional battle. To remedy this problem, the army has proposed building a number of "earthmovers" to help the M-1's. These smaller vehicles cost about $1 million each.

There's more. Since each M-1 uses 3.86 gallons per mile, the army will require a whole new fleet of gas tankers! The problems inherent in this situation are obvious; so is the solution: build a better, more self-sufficient tank.

In this year of recession and elections, Congress will have a hard time justifying such large increases in military spending with equally large cuts in social programs. Perhaps just as disconcerting for the members and senators is that the new military budget is self-defeating; as money is spent on inefficient and unnecessary programs, the military deficiencies are only temporarily eliminated. In five years the weapons will be obsolete, too expensive, or junked.

It would be wise for Mr. Reagan to go back to the drawing board while he still has the public moderately behind him. Increase military spending at an acceptable rate, but only for weapons systems that make sense militarily, technologically and economically.

The governor's mansion is Mayor Ed Koch's next goal

By Patrick J. McCormick

Edward J. Koch, Mayor of New York City, is constantly asking people, "How'm I doing?" Apparently he is doing well enough; last week he decided to run for Governor of New York State.

The colorful Mayor, the most popular in the city since Fiorello LaGuardia, made his announcement at a press conference on February 22. "I have decided to run for Governor of New York State. I will start my official campaign in April," Koch said.

Koch is the quintessential New Yorker: restless, ebullient, outspoken, impatient, earthy, tough, and optimistic. Never one to sugarcoat his words with bureaucratic doublespeak, Koch's language is that of the man in the street.

Most of all, Koch is proud of his city. At his second inaugural ceremony, January 1, Koch said, "New York is the city of the eighties and beyond, the city that will not allow the American dream to go down in defeat. Because New York City is more than the American dream—New York is the city that dreamed America."

Koch's popularity in the city cannot be contested; he carried seventy-five percent of the vote in the last election for Mayor, and actually ran as a candidate for both parties. He is almost universally endorsed by the city's media. Indeed the New York Post, after current Governor Hugh Carey's decision not to seek re-election, ran the slogan "Draft Koch" in massive letters as its sole front page headline.

The accomplishments of his years as Mayor will convince the State's voters of his skills. "They would want someone who has a record of competence, who has a record of achievements to be in the single most important elected position in the state," Koch said.

Although he is an excellent Mayor, Koch could have some difficulties as Governor; the two positions are very different. As Mayor, Koch dealt directly with the basic tasks involved with running New York City, such as fighting crime, setting up bus lanes during rush hours, and negotiating with striking sanitation workers.

The Governor actually wields much less authority over the State than the

continued on page 10

Koch

continued from page 9

New York State Legislature is enormously powerful, and the Mayor must deal only with the City Council and the Board of Estimates. This difference could prove troubling to Koch, who is accustomed to having his way on most issues in the City.

Koch would have to negotiate directly with State Senators and Assemblymen if he were elected; many of his critics contend that he lacks the patience for this kind of discussion. "Baloney," replies Koch in typical fashion.

The Mayor's election to the Statehouse in Albany would definitely be a loss to the City, but the State could benefit very much from his service. This is particularly true in light of President Reagan's "New Federalism," which Koch refers to as, "a con job."

"I do not believe," says Koch,"that Albany or any other state capital should have the power that the Federal Government now has in mandating what localities do,"

Koch wants to be elected to the Governorship in Albany because, "I want to be there to make sure that the heavy hand of the Federal Government is not replaced by the heavy hand of the state government." He is definitely the candidate most able to accomplish this task. No one in the state, even Lieutenant Governor Mario M. Cuomo—who is running against the Mayor for the Democratic nomination—has the experience, the strength, and the charisma of Ed Koch.

Q & A
Reagan's rollercoaster

With Adam Arkel

Russel J. Leng is Dean of Sciences at Middlebury College. He is also a Professor of Political Science, specializing in the study of international relations. This week, The Campus interviewed Dean Leng on his opinions on Ronald Reagan's foreign policy.

What are some of your agreements and disagreements with the general direction of Ronald Reagan's foreign policy?

That's a difficult question; I am not sure I know what his foreign policy is and I am not sure that he knows what it is either. But, basically, I'm in disagreement with what President Reagan is doing. It seems to be a foreign policy that is essentially negative. It's directed against what the Reagan people believe are threatening regimes. It's tempting to say it's directed against Communism, but there are some Communist countries that the Reagan administration has been friendly to, such as China. So, it seems primarily directed against the Soviet Union and Cuba.

I'm opposed to that kind of foreign policy in general. It simplifies reality to the point that it becomes simplistic; the world is a far more complex place than a conflict between superpowers. But, even if you assumed the world was, then the Reagan people are going about it in the wrong way. I believe the essence of diplomacy is mutual accomodation and the pursuit of national goals through peaceful means.

Do you believe that Reagan's foreign policy is capable of maintaining the security of the U.S. and keeping peace in the world?

No. I don't think that any American policy of itself can keep peace in the world. We are not the only powerful nation in the world.

I think there are a lot of things about Reagan foreign policy that are scary; among other things the transfer of military hardware to Third World nations that are highly unstable. In that respect, I believe Reagan's foreign policy threatens world peace.

How do you generally assess Reagan's policy towards the Soviet Union? What merits or dangers do you see in his policy?

I see primarily dangers. The most immediate effect of Reagan's policy on the Soviets has been to increase their defensiveness and hostility. It's likely to lead to a serious acceleration of the arms race and it has led to a hardening of the Soviets' attitudes towards security in Europe.

The only good thing I see is that, for the Soviets at least, Reagan is a more understandable American leader than Carter; there will be less of a chance of miscalculation. In fact, Reagan's approach is very much like their own. That, of course, is not cause for assurance on our part.

I would say there is some value in strengthening the American security position vis a vis the Soviety Union, but I think Reagan has gone much too far.

What do you feel will be the long term effects of Reagan's foreign policy on the U.S.'s standing in the world?

I think it depends on what part of the world you're talking about; certainly there has been a set-back in the Third-World. It could mean a greater flow of money and arms to what other Third World nations think are oppressive regimes. Aside from bringing in a clarity of our intentions, I don't think his policy will contribute much to our relations with our Western allies. They simply don't share our view of the Soviets. He's made our standing with China more ambiguous over the Taiwan issue.

My sense of the overall effect of Reagan's policy is that (his policy) is a dangerous over-simplification of very difficult and complex problems. That's one reason why he's appealing to many Americans — he gives simple answers. In that respect it is reminiscent of the Cold War.

What do you believe the U.S.'s foreign policy goals should be and how do you believe these goals should be attained?

I think our first goal should be to work harder for serious arms control. Secondly, our policy vis a vis the Soviet Union, and the Middle East, and also Eastern Europe, should include more cooperation with our European allies. Thirdly, we should go back to something closer to Carter's approach to the Third World. We should reduce our tendency to support repressive regimes not vital to out interests, such as El Salvador.

I disagree with such people as Bush and Haig when they say (El Salvador) is no parallel to Vietnam. There is a parallel; the best thing to do is to stay out. There's very little worth supporting on either side. (In supporting the government of El Salvador) we hurt ourselves with all progressive movements in the Third World.

letters

prisoners

continued from page 8

parlament. Due to her continued opposition to the regime she was forced to leave the country before being arrested a second time. She will present a Philippine view of the "U.S. Human Rights Policies in Asia". She promises to be an exciting and dynamic speaker.

On Wednesday March 10 the movie "Directions" will be shown in Warner Hemicycle at 4:15 P.M. This 30 minute movie will provide an insight as to how Amnesty International works; featuring an interview with former Secretary General Martin Ennals discussing Amnesty's philosophy and issues directly concerning the organization. Furthermore, there will be a short section on an adoption group meeting in Great Neck, New York as they discuss the situation of a Soviet dissident whose release from prison they are working for. This short film should answer many questions people have about the organization.

There will be a candle light dinner that evening all over campus dedicated to prisoners of conscience. Information tables manned with Amnesty members will be located outside each dining hall entrance during the meal.

There is a bulletin board in the mail room which regularly features a selection of Amnesty campaigns on world wide human rights issues. So far, we have focused on the human rights polcicies of Taiwan and Chile. Our upcoming campaign will be on the "Disappeared", a matter of evergrowing concern in the international community which will be the subject of a UN conference later this year.

Maura Kearney '82
Katrina Kamantauskas '82

Concert choice needs change

To the Editor:

Did anybody notice that David Johansen gave a fine performance at last week's Klondike Rush concert? Apparently not, since probably 75 percent of the audience departed shortly after the conclusion of the Dregs' equally excellent set and only two or three songs into Johansen's show. Admittedly, Johansen's vocals are raw and his band's power chording did, at times, drone. But these flaws did little to mar a show that was at once zany and boisterous, aggressive and impassioned. Certainly the band must have been disheartened by the evaporation of the audience, but they didn't show it. Yet, even as people appreciative of Johansen's music, we realize it's not for everybody. The question, then, is why was he chosen to perform at Middlebury?

First off, the double-bill of the Dregs with Johansen made for an incongruous concert. One of the cardinal rules of concert planning is that all groups participating have compatible musical styles. Two exceptions which prove the value and wisdom of this maxim are Grandmaster Flash, a highly respected rap-funk group, opening for the Clash (almost causing the audience to riot) and Jimmy Hendrix opening for the Monkees (really). You just don't put a New York City proto-punk on the same bill with a Southern rock band. The "something for everybody" approach has no appeal in practice.

Secondly, criteria for selection of these groups seem faulty. How many Middlebury students knew much about either group? Student input in the selection process seemed minimal. A more popular and better know group (i,e, the Ramones, Rossington-Collins, or the B-52's) should have been invited. It seems unlikely that higher ticket prices (made necessary by the possibly higher fees of these other groups) would have decreased demand significantly. After all, how many big concerts does Middlebury host during one academic year?

To see people leave a concert at the half-way point suggests that something is seriously wrong with the way the College chooses its entertainment.

Roland Ninomiya '85
Tom Loewald '85

Conduct apology

To the Editor:

I would like to apologize for my actions at the Winter Carnival Night Club. My conduct was inexcusable. I am sorry if I offended anyone, and I would especially like to extend an apology to the band.

Larry Jones '83

Burning out

continued from page 6

He explained, "What really happened last year was that I just got burned out spending so much time with extra-curricular activities and Middlebury's social life. I over-extended myself in too many areas . . . What I should have done was taken time off or gone abroad. I even stayed up here over this summer, instead of getting away from it, so I didn't get remotivated for my studies."

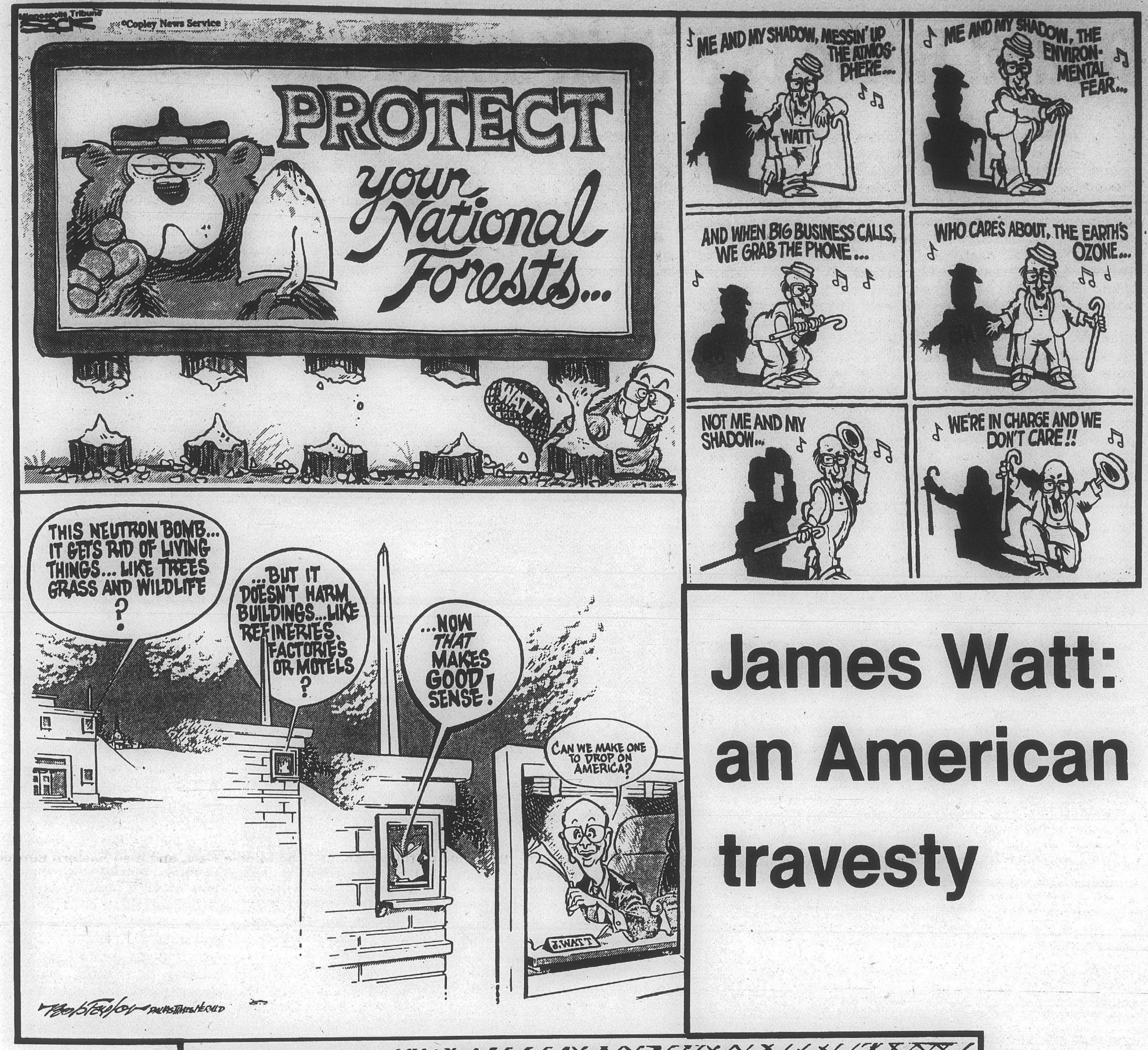
"It's unfortunate that this happened because I let lots of people down—my professors (particularly my faculty advisor) and my friends—by letting them think that I was psyched for the year," Rick said. "Being a senior and having my life revolve around Middlebury, I had a hard time conceiving of leaving, even though I had wanted to graduate in four years."

Although Rick would certainly become actively involved again, he said knowing what he knows now, he would definitely devote more time to his studies; "I've been a relatively mediocre student," he says, adding that it was "a conscious choice." Rick said, "I've gained so much experience and received a lot from the activities. It's been fun working with such a diverse group of people . . . the real ego boost is not the title but working with such wonderful people."

Rick will be taking courses at Vassar this Spring, and will return to Middlebury for the Fall and Winter terms.

Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students, had this to say on the subject of burned out student leaders: "There have been both Campus Editors and Student Forum leaders who have bit the dust."

Finally, when asked how he manages to combine being Editor in Chief of The Campus with class work, Steve Siegel '84, replied, "No problem. My adviser does all my homework."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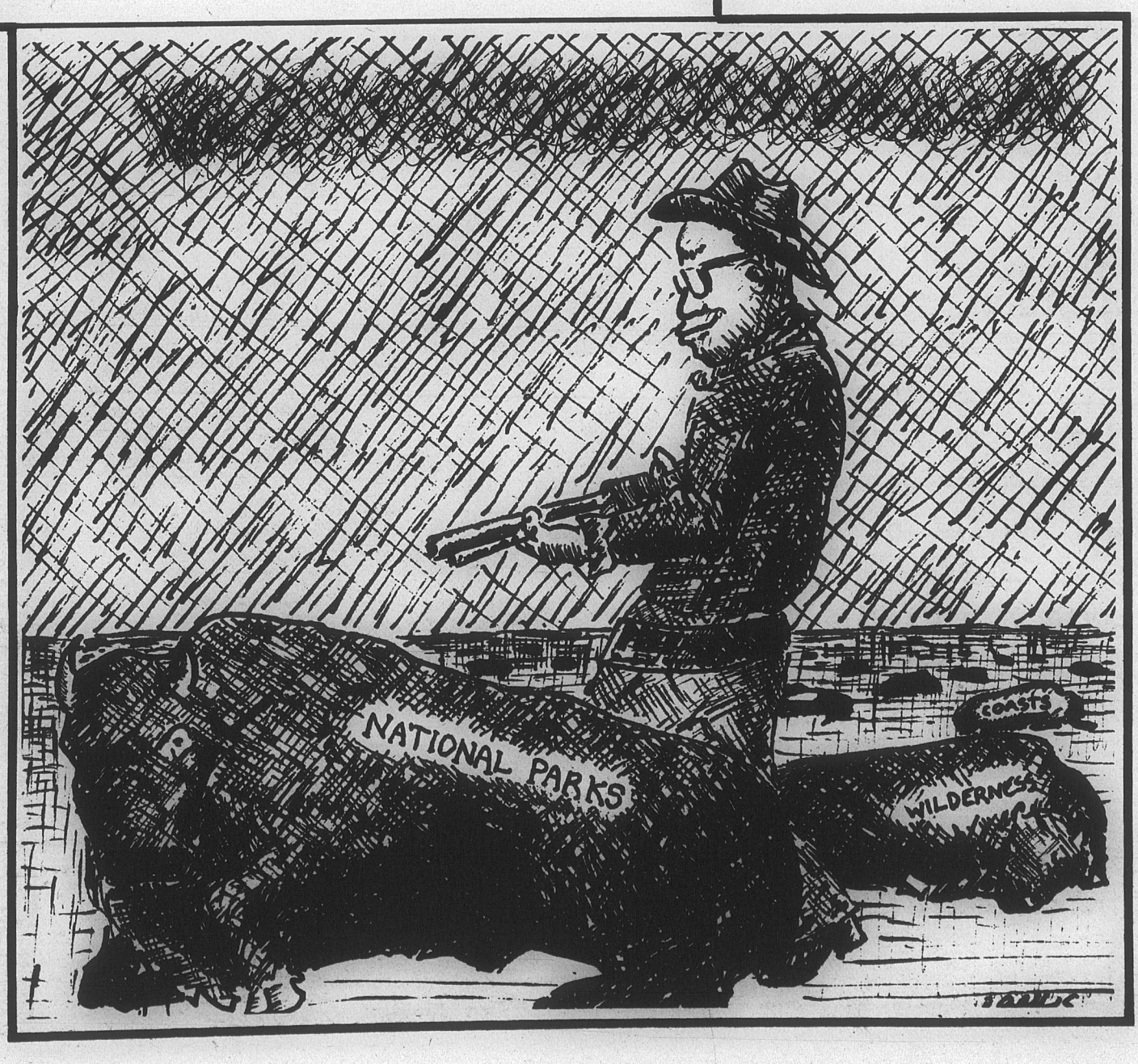
ME AND MY SHADOW, THE ENVIRONMENTAL FEAR...
AND WHEN BIG BUSINESS CALLS, WE GRAB THE PHONE...
WHO CARES ABOUT, THE EARTH'S OZONE...
NOT ME AND MY SHADOW...
WE'RE IN CHARGE AND WE DON'T CARE!!

James Watt: an American travesty



Round Robin is a thrift and fashion haven

By Beth Potier

Upon paying a first visit to Round Robin, a second-hand shop on Bakery Lane in Middlebury, any shopper accustomed to homogenous racks of clothing neatly arranged in spacious aisles will undoubtedly experience serious culture shock.

Faced with heaps of polyester stretch pants and racks of narrow-lapelled suits, one may be overwhelmed and wonder how his friends ever found such inexpensive and unique treasures here. Yet though Round Robin lacks the glossy atmosphere and high fashion of other boutiques, it constantly draws treasure hunters and bargain seekers to its cheap chic.

Possibly the trickiest part of purchasing one of Round Robin's low-priced gems is finding the store itself. Halfway down Bakery Lane is an unconvincing Magic-Marker sign advertising the shop. The store itself lies within the skeleton of a cellar, past the Veterans of Foreign Wars office at the bottom of some treacherous, dank stairs. Inside the Round Robin, however, red-smocked volunteers and once-worn garments fill the warm, unbasement-like store.

Despite its seeming disarray, the Round Robin is organized so that even first-timers can find their ways to the outfit their closets yearn for. Children's and women's shirts, sweaters and jeans are shelved along the left wall according to size, and on the center rack hang children's clothes on the left and ladies' skirts and blouses on the right.

Deeper into the store are racks of ladies' slacks, not all of which are stretch polyester, dresses and suits. Coats, from fur-trimmed classics to Day-Glo vinyls, and shoes line the back wall. Mens' wear and sports clothing and equipment are displayed in a room to the left, and non-clothing items, such as electric footwarmers, Steve and Eydie 8-track tapes and "I Love Ithaca" coffee mugs, occupy shelves along the right wall.

Variety and suprise, as well as low prices, lure customers into the Round Robin, but shoppers must sacrifice the department store convenience of finding every style and color in their sizes.

Since clothing is donated or consigned by patrons, who receive 50 percent of the tagged price, the Round Robin's stock is never dull or stagnant. An ultrasuede miniskirt trimmed with fake leopard fur may share a rack with a peach taffeta ball gown, and the same ten dollars could buy a wool plaid jacket or a red velvet pantsuit.

According to Liz Hunt, the manager and the only paid employee of the Round Robin, the store began as "a good way to raise money for Porter Hospital. We had no idea if it was going to work." Round Robin donates all of its profits to the hospital, and last year it gave Porter $25,000. Hunt said that the Round Robin has also outfitted fire victims and church-sponsored Cambodian families who "arrived in December wearing thongs on their feet. The store sends its no-sells to a Rutland mission, which gives them away or sells them as rags.

Because of limited storage space, Round Robin only accepts consignments that are clean, in good repair and in season, and they price the items. "It's in our interest as well as the hospital's to price as high as we think the traffic will bear," stated Hunt, although a wise consumer can still dress to kill on a very limited budget. "We would like to expand to a larger place, but it's financially unfeasable," Hunt said.

For the present, however, the three underground rooms hold enough cheap chic to entice and entertain the modern treasure hunters who shop at Round Robin.

Lizards suffer intensely

By Charlie Thomas

I generally don't lose much sleep over such matters as malaria in lizards, but by the end of Dr. Joseph Schall's lecture on February 24, I found myself fretting over the little malaria infested beasties.

Contrary to the archaic beliefs of most biologists, Dr. Schall found that Plasmodium (the malaria parasite) has indeed malicious intent for its host, the lizards of Southern California. The parasite destroys immature red blood cells, lowers hemoglobin, slows down the lizard and generally makes them feel under the weather.

Worst of all (and you frat boys will sympathize with this one) the reproductive capacity of the little buggers is lowered. Infected lady lizards can't accumulate enough fat to crank out their quota of eggs (don't go trying to get malaria now, Middlebury women. It won't work.).

I found myself especially close to the edge of my seat when Dr. Schall described his experiments; chasing the lizards with artificial predators, injecting them with parasites, the lab sounded like a regular lizard concentration camp.

Was it all justifiable in the name of science? Probably so. The malaria parasites are having a heyday in Asiatic and African countries and due to a large number of immigrants, even the home turf is getting its share of the bug. Because so many species of malaria rely on lizards, it's a good bet that the parasite evolved first on lizards and later moved to mammals, making the reptiles an obvious candidate for malaria research. So next time you hear about a talk on the formation of slime on slugs or some equally intriguing subject, go to it. Even if it doesn't turn out as tantalizing as malaria on lizards, there's always good cookies at these lectures.

The Middlebury College Concert series presents ***Rolf Schultze, violin, and Andrew Rangell, piano,*** *in the last of the three concerts presenting the complete violin-piano sonatas of Beethoven, at* ***8:00 pm on Saturday, March 5th at Mead Chapel.***
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arts & entertainment

Ups and downs of David Jo and the Dregs

By Al Wagman

Winter Carnival began on a high note last Thursday night with the Klondike Rush concert at Memorial FIeld House. The Dregs, from Atlanta, and David Johansen, from New York City, shared the double bill of two main acts.

Before discussing the music, it is important to point out several facts. First, the show was much too long. Two bands playing one and a half hours each, is excessive for a crowd waiting to go out and party. Second, by the middle of Johansen's set, 1300 people had walked out of the Field House, a fact partly attributable to a lengthy set change which pushed the show later than anyone expected. Third, a large part of the 1500 people in attendance were there strictly to see The Dregs and were unwilling to give Johansen a chance. Finally, the mix of southern rock-jazz and hard-edged rock and roll was tough for many people to adjust to.

The Dregs opened the show with a set of twelve songs. Their taped introduction billed them as the "unsung heroes of rock and roll." However, the Dregs went on to show that they were hardly heroes of rock and roll. That is not to say that this band was not good. Actually, most of the time the Dregs were tremendous. Their finest music was their jazz and bluegrass oriented material. They failed when they attempted to play rock and roll. Their version of rock music sounded too much like Kansas without vocals. However, when Andy West broke into a funky bass line and the Dregs attacked in a jazz vein, they were extremely successful.

The set opened with "Divided We Stand," a patriotic rocker followed by "Pride O' The Farm," a bluegrass rocker. West and Rod Morgenstein, an incredible drummer, drove the band at a rapid pace. The Dregs continued in this fashion, trading off solos in a series of rock, jazz, and bluegrass numbers.

A beautiful duet by Steve Morse on guitar and Mark O'Connor on violin came in the middle of the set. Entitled "Lime Rock," the song featured rapid soloing by both musicians. Morse fed his guitar through a Mini-Moog synthesizer, a self-designed trick, effectively simulating a violin sound. Against the violin playing of four time national fiddling champion O'Connor, Morse was tremendous..

The high point of the Dregs' set did not come until later. "Bash" is an incredible bluegrass number that featured solos by all of the musicians except the drummer (who got his chance in the final piece). Keyboard player T Lavitz showed his prowess on the synthesizers as well as playing a wonderful rollicking piano solo. Morse continued to illustrate his amazing talent on the guitar. His trade-offs with O'Connor's violin were perfect.

The show ended with "Cruise Control," a crowd favorite. Having won the crowd with "Bash" the Dregs proceeded to milk the audience with the straight rock of "Cruise Control." This number featured an extended drum solo by Morgenstein that featured excellent use of two kick bass drums as well as incredibly quick hands. Steve Morse featured several of his guitar tricks in a long solo that featured some Jeff Beck-type wails and some other fine work. However Morse resorted to Led Zeppelin tunes ("Stairway To Heaven," Heartbreaker") for guitar lines in the middle of his solo, a trick that someome of his talent should not need to resort to to impress a crowd of people with more musical sense than average teenage rock fans. The encore tune was another rocker in the Kansas vein.

Overall, the Dregs are very professional masters of their instruments. However, they seem to lack a definite musical direction. Like Sea Level, they are unsure of whether to play jazz or rock. Having heard a track from the upcoming Dregs album that features Alex Ligertwood (Santana) on vocals, I sense that the Dregs are leaning towards the rock music that will attract a larger teen audience and garner some airplay, thus selling out their roots in southern rock-jazz.

After a lengthy set change, David Johansen emerged to perform a set of bristling, hard-edged rockers. Many people left the show after hearing Johansen perform two songs. These people missed an energetic performance by a veteran rock performer.

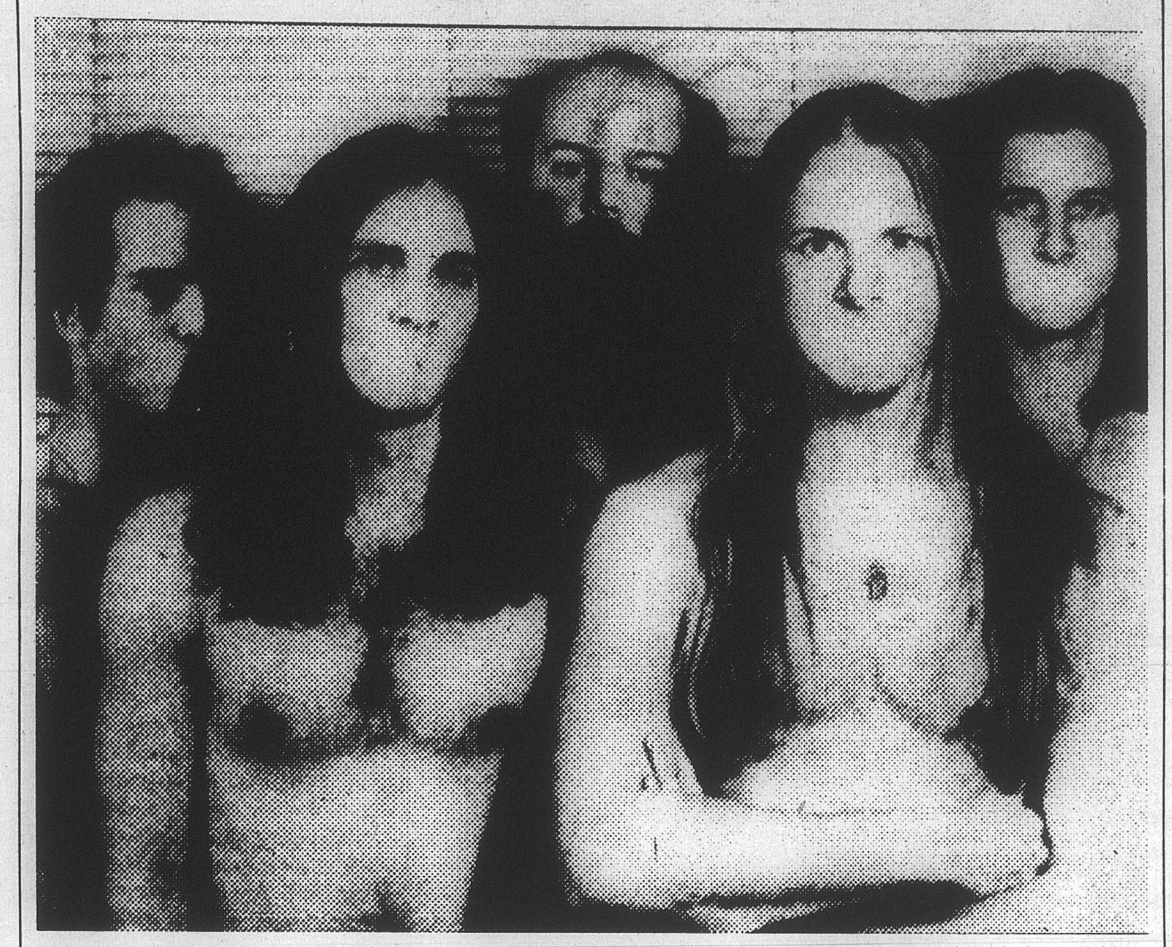
Johansen formed the legendary New York Dolls, one of the original punk bands in the country, in the late 70's. After their breakup, Johansen went solo and has released three solo albums in the last four years. His set featured songs from all of his solo albums as well as an old Dolls tune.

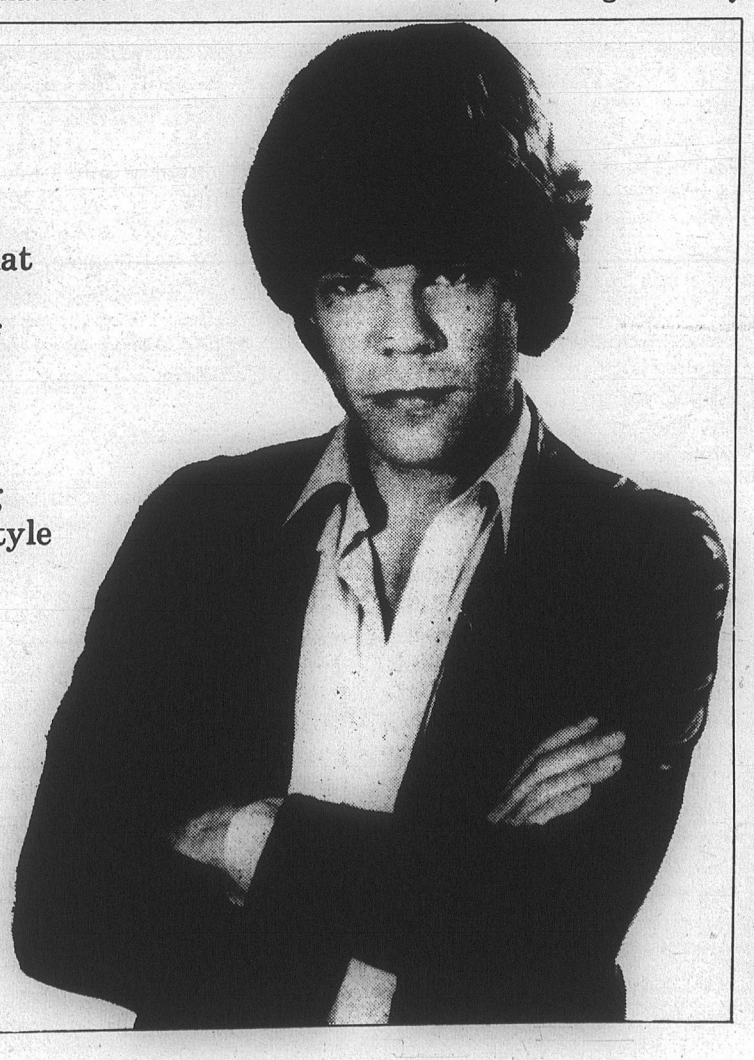
Johansen opened with "Cool Metro" and "Funky But Chic," two fantastic tunes from his first solo album. His brash style turned many people away but Johansen continued to perform for a solid core of fans who appreciated his energy. Later in the show, Johansen performed "Melody," a song from his second album, "In Style". "Melody," a song that received a good deal of airplay, was well received by the crowd and kept Johansen from giving up on a diminished audience.

A medley of songs by the Animals followed, and included "We Got To Get Out Of This Place" and It's My Life." "Frenchette," from his first album featured a beautiful vocal introduction accompanied by the powerful drum fills of Tony Machine. The tune soon broke out into a full scale rocker featuring David Nelson and Hugh Gower on guitars.

The high point of Johansen's set was a cover of the Four Tops' "Reach Out," a classic soul piece. This song came complete with audience singalong and a walk through the crowd by Johansen. This piece reflected the versatility of Johansen and his band. He finished his set with "Personality Crisis," an old Dolls song with its driving guitars and drums.

By the end of the show there were only 200 fans left, but they were privileged to see a talented performer who has a tremendous rapport with his audience. His Mick Jagger stage antics were not excessive but he was having a great deal of fun performing. His band was tight and very professional, churning out biting guitar lines and a heavy backbeat. The set was very good, despite its poor sound mix. Johansen suffered from being the second act on a double bill that was running late; however, he demonstrated that he is a true example of an unsung hero of rock and roll, a veteran who has a solid following and who is unwilling to compromise his style to attract a larger audience.





Johansen:
He demonstrated that he is a true example of an unsung hero of rock and roll, a veteran who has a solid following and who is unwilling to compromise his style to attract a larger audience.

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records

Cars and Genesis regress

Shake It Up
By The Cars
Elektra/Asylum Records

Abacab
By Genisis
Atlantic Records

By Hugh Coyle

Both the Cars and Genesis are top-selling names; in the recent issue of Rolling Stone each group has an offering in the Top Twenty list. The Cars' new album "Shake It Up" has already been certified platinum, while Genesis' "Abacab" is listed as a certified-gold record. Listening to either of these albums, however, seems to prove that quantity sold is not always equal to quality produced.

Reviewing "Shake It Up" is challenging in that nothing on the album itself is challenging. The lyrics are tired; the vocals sound interchangeable among a majority of the songs; and instrumental accompaniment is often pared down to a minimum.

The Cars seemed to have held back their spark until the final track on the album, and even here the beginning of the song is literally botched by a horrible mix out of the preceding tune. "Maybe Baby's" rhythm is still enough to pull the blase tone of the album from its depths and leave one feeling somewhat satisfied by the end of the monotony. At least in the song the energy of music is utilized for effect. Many of the other pieces on the album drag on with their simple progressions, and spaces which just ache for an instrumental break, pass by unfulfilled. Rarely does the rhythm take an innovative twist; at times one wonders if the drummer was, in actuality, replaced by a rhythm machine.

"Shake It Up" seems to find The Cars stagnant in their own idea of themselves. The moments that make an album sparkle are hard to find. When they do finally emerge from the music, it is nevertheless not enough to salvage the entire album.

The same problem prevails with "Abacab," the latest by the now three-member band Genesis. Unlike The Cars, Genesis is one of the more innovative bands in today's inventory of mainstream music-makers. Their quirky sense of rhythm and the dense, complicated structures which act as the backbone for the majority of their compositions, establish the band in that gray area called "progressive rock." The fact that the band has been doing this kind of material for some time never seems to enter the argument for that labelling.

The title song of the album is faithful to these Genesis traditions, and the power of the seven-minute piece is never matched by any of the other material on the album.

The problem is not that the music is boring; in fact, most of it is quite interesting. For some reason the band just never seems to regain a sense of committment to their material. "Abacab" and "No Reply At All" both have rather serious overtones in the manner of lyrical content and the songs thrive on a rather upbeat mode of the Genesis style. On the flip side, however, we find one song about dodo birds, and another which asks the inane question, "Was it you or was it me, was it he or X or Z?" time and time again.

"Abacab" as a title cut is incredible. As an album, it remains both intriguing and interesting. What it lacks is the ability to go beyond that stage and make it an album in the true Genesis tradition of cohesive quality.

The same can be said of The Cars. They find themselves stumbling over their own built-up tradition instead of building up upon it. For that reason, neither album can be said to be a spectacular endeavor by either band. Even the label "typical" is one that should be withheld from the records, as each band has definitely produced something better in the past. Hopefully, they will be able to produce something better in the future.

books

Godwin shows her limits

A Mother And Two Daughters
By Gail Godwin
The Viking Press, 564 pp., $15.95.

By Rick Tetzelli

"A Mother and Two Daughters" is about the widowed Nell Strickland and her daughters, Lydia and Cate. The three revolve in, against, and around a Southern suburban society of book clubs, gossip, and upper-middle class mobility. Unfortunately, Gail Godwin's approach to this world is almost as bland as the society itself.

Nell Strickland is a study in balance. After her initial grief over her husband's death in a car accident, Godwin philosophically tells us "she was driving the same car—all they'd had to do was hammer out the roof and realign the wheels. Her broken rib had mended and she had resumed her social life. Existence went on."

Nell has her own defined way to live. She is a member of society, but she maneuvers on the fringes, never committing herself, never getting trapped. When she was a child, her school friends asked her, "Nell, why won't you really love us?" But she hosts the Book Club meetings, she has the girls over for lunch, she makes the hospital visits to the town's bed-ridden matriarch. Nell is a wonderful character, tender, human, and self-sufficient.

Her daughters, age forty and thirty-seven, are less sure of themselves. Lydia, the younger one, believes that you get through life by putting everyone in an appropriate compartment. If you have a lot of compartments, and if you can keep them all well organized, she believes, you can treat everyone on a decent, individual basis. She keeps her lover close with the promise of marriage, but when her ex-husband reveals his affair with a younger woman, she is angered—the slightly overweight man would never "drink Perrier" for her. At her most daring, Lydia goes back to college for her degree, and cultivates a friendship with her black, female professor, for whom she writes a paper entitled "Eros: Friend or Foe?"

Cate, on the other hand, is an offbeat, and as a result, the only major character who is at all curious. In the same way that her great-grandfather left the backwoods for the city, Cate leaves her family's society for a life of eclectic solepcism. Lydia doesn't like her much, becuase Cate has never fit neatly into any compartment, and the two feud throughout the book. Cate believes her responsibility in life is to make everyone aware of his errors.

But when she's not being a social mosquito, Cate is the only major character who is at all attractive, the only one in the family who is concerned with things outside her own domain. She is a relief from the sociality of the others. For instance, she once led her class of elementary school girls to the mouth of the Holland Tunnel in her own form of protest against the Vietnam War.

There are a number of fine points about this book. Godwin's depiction of this suburban, mobile society is vivid, accurate, and strikes rather close to home. She is tender towards all her characters, and isn't harsh even where the reader might perhaps want her to be. The characters themselves are true-to-life and consistent throughout.

However, this is a long novel, and after a while the scene is all too familiar and all too boring. This is a society where events such as the following, which takes place between lunch and a Book Club discussion of "The Scarlet Letter," are worth noting. "There followed an interval of about seven minutes, during which the members repaired to one of the three bathrooms; several dozen gallons of water went rushing through the pipes; then, one by one, the members reassembled, with noses repowdered and hairdos set in order." Working with limited characters in a limited society, perhaps Gail Godwin should have limited the length of this novel.

Armatrading rocks

By Andrew Wilson

The language of Joan Armatrading's music, words, and character is so direct and sincere that it speaks to everyone. From the moment the curtains parted, at her Burlington performance last Sunday, the audience started to be injected with her spirit of celebratation and happiness ("I can walk under ladders/I'm lucky"). Immediately the themes of love. lost love, and dreams of love came out in the songs that followed ("Down to Zero", "Love and Affection", "Cool Blue Stole My Heart"...). During the final song of 'Part One', a brilliantly moving piece entitled, "The Weakness in Me" Joan stood at center stage, illuminated and alone, singing in tones that bonded each individual in the audience to her message. Everyone must have felt emotions being stirred and welling as her voice sang; "I need you and you...why do you come here?"

With this song ended the first part of the concert, in which channels of communication had been brought alive; Joan singing to each member of the audience, Joan singing to the 'you' in each song, instrumental solos ringing out to the audience, and other instrumentals responding to Joan's words. Even the light show was carefully inspired by the varying emotion of happiness, hope, solitude, and nostalgia that were interwoven within the central, driving force of Joan's love. Patrick Gymnasium was in motion, bodies swaying and emotions stirring as everyone within was drawn into the performance.

Then, 'Part Two'...

Suddenly the instruments that during 'Part One' had remained more or less secondary to the power of Joan's voice came thundering out, louder and faster, reverberating off the walls as the tone became more like what is commonly called 'New Wave' music. The intimacy of the earlier songs was partially transformed into a slamming encounter of instruments as each solo sounded its distinct message. Whether it was Gary Sanford's screaming guitar, Julian Diggle's wailing harmonica, Dean Klavett's rocking keyboard, Justin Hildreth's pounding drums, Jeremy Meek's sonorous bass, or Joan's unreserved voice, they all strove for the unleashing and detonation of the tension and emotions that had been welling up during the first part. The swaying people began dancing as Joan prompted, through words and actions, a general participation until the audience ceased being an audience. We were all involved in the celebration and expression of the performance. Then, after a series of songs that flowed together and seemed too short, Joan finished singing "Show some emotion..." and abruptly the stage was empty, leaving just the blue backdrop with the lights that spelled 'JOAN ARMATRADING' and the red foreground glowing behind silhouettes of guitars and microphone stands.

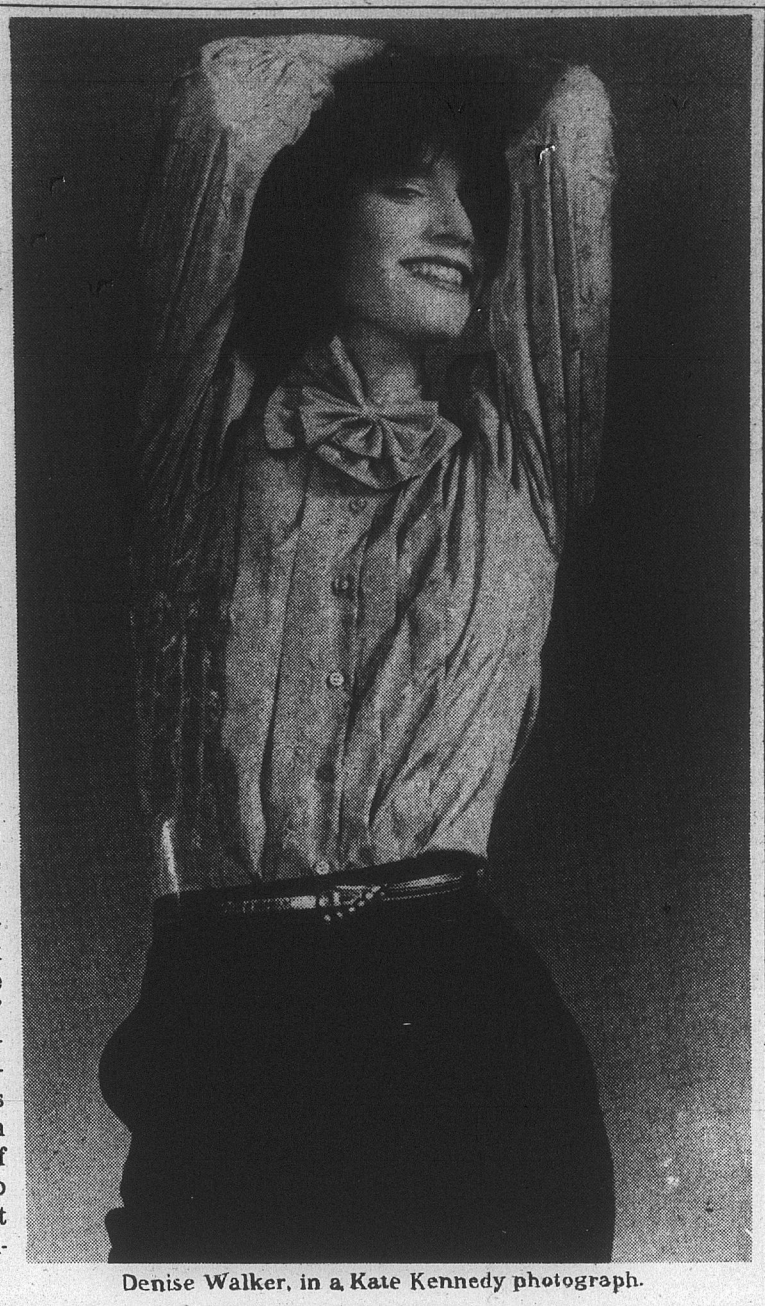
Everyone in the gym roared and pounded and lit matches and screamed until Joan came back on stage with a huge smile. As she sang two more 'last songs', the audience remained standing, dancing, and shaking along with the strains of music. A second time she and her band left the stage and again everyone called out for an encore; clapping, jumping, and pounding until the whole structure of the building and the crowd seemed on the verge of explosion from sheer energy.

Eclectic Kennedy photography on display

By Karen Poel

"A little bit of everything," is how Kate Kennedy '82 describes the composition of her exhibition of photographs, now on display in the Abernethy Room of Starr Library. Kennedy said "I wanted to create a portfolio of my work, so I took pictures of landscapes, New York City and did some portrait and group composition work."

Kennedy has done photographic work for The Campus and Kaleidoscope. This year, she assisted Middlebury photographer Erik Borg '67 in producing the "Arts Catalogue of Folk Art." Kennedy remarked "I travelled throughout Vermont, acquainted myself with all sorts of equipment, interacted with people, and took pictures of objects from paintings to quilts. I was able to put together photos for the exhibition during my spare time."



Denise Walker, in a Kate Kennedy photograph.

Nobles discuss nonfiction

By John Owen

"Reality is far more dramatic than fiction today. Everybody wants to hear stories," said June and William Noble.

The Nobles explained why many of today's writers use the techniques of fiction when writing nonfiction, in their February 24 Abernethy Series lecture, "The Story Telling Craft in Nonfiction."

The Nobles used Norman Mailer, Truman Capote, Tom Wolfe and others as examples of "the New Journalism." They also read from their latest book entitled "The Psychiatric Fix." Stressing the use of fiction techniques such as flashbacks, flashforwards, and dialogue to get the reader involved. "Nonfiction has gotten bolder ... more creative," said William.

June, a 1946 graduate of Middlebury, and William, a graduate of Lehigh University and the University of Pennsylvania, write out of Salisbury, Vermont. They began writing together 12 years ago in South America, where they reported on a Columbian self-help housing program for Modern Government magazine.

Their first book together, "Custody Trap," was written in response to William's own custody battle for his son. Their second book, "How to Live With Other People's Children," was also based on personal experiences. June brought two daughters, one of whom, Leigh Shields, is a 1976 graduate of Middlebury, and William two sons, into the marriage.

continued on page 16

HARVARD this summer

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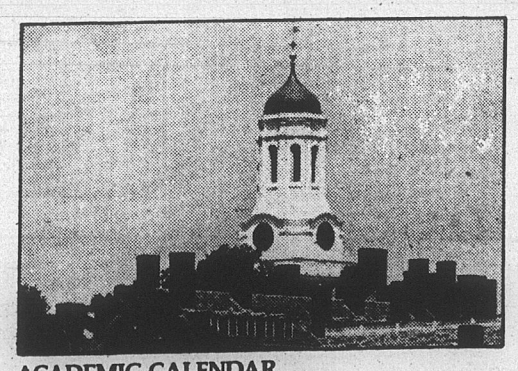

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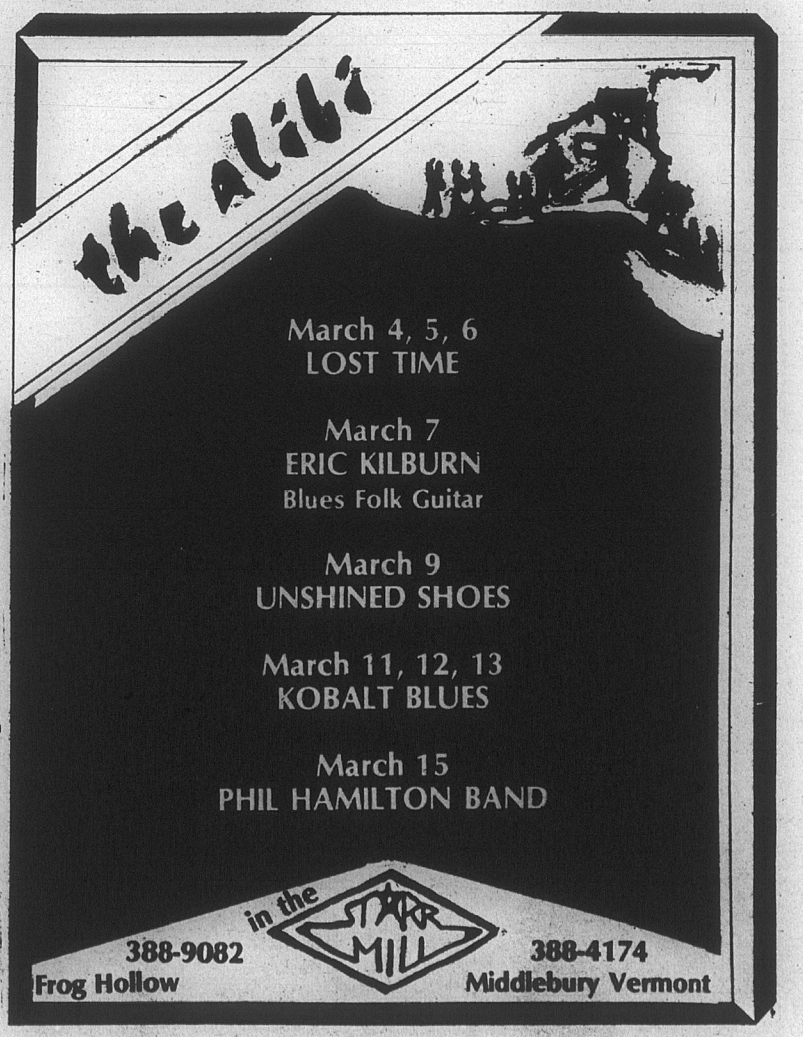

Nobles

continued from page 15

the Month Club selection.

June's interest in writing, as well as her writing style, developed at Middlebury. She cited Professor Reginald Cook as one of the most influential and helpful people in her education as a writer. William also brought writing experience into the union, having worked for CBS News.

Explaining why they used fiction techniques in their works, all of which are nonfiction, June said, "We've used this technique from the beginning. It seemed to be natural for us." She expressed a great deal more interest in giving the "why" of a story, rather than just the "who, what, when and where."

When the Nobles write a book, of which there have been five so far, they divide the chapters between themselves and later revise each other's work. The result is one uniform combination of their writing styles.

The early going was tough for them, as it is for almost all writers. Their second year together they earned a total of 15 dollars.

As well as writing books and free lance writing for magazines, the Nobles have done consultant work for the United States Government, the United Nations, and the State of Pennsylvania. The Nobles have lecturered at the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference and have been guest lecturers during Winter term at Middlebury. They have also served as Workshop directors for the Church Street Center of the University of Vermont and taught at Goddard College.

The Nobles plan to continue writing, though they expressed a lack of confidence in the economy and the publishing industry. William said, "Due to the state of the economy, no writer, no matter how well established he is, can be guaranteed of having his work published."

this week on WRMC

Saturday, March 6

2:00 P.M.—"Live Music " Host: Albert Joy

Sunday, March 7

1:00 P.M.—"The Chicago Symphony" Sir George Solti leads the orchestra in concert of music of the 18th and 20th centuries. Featured are Mozart's "Sinfonia Concertante," K.364, and Stravinsky's "Jeu de Cartes."

3:00 P.M.—"Jazz Alive!" Highlights from the 1981 Nice, France Jazz Festival featuring John Lewis, Milt Jackson, and Elvin Jones.

6:30 P.M.—"The Week in Review"

7:00 P.M.—Music from the Big Band Era. Host: Brad Williams

8:00 P.M.—"The Best of Broadway" Host: Rick Present

9:30 P.M.—"Blasts From Your Past." A nostalgic journey through Top 40 music from the past 20 years.

Monday, March 8

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" Bob Dylan

Tuesday, March 9

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" The Monkees

Wednesday, March 10

6:00 P.M.—"Newsmakers"

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" Elvis Costello

Thursday, March 11

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" Paul McCartney and Wings.

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sports

Jack Wallace competing in the slalom. Photo by Peter Kyle

Catamounts dominate EISA's

By Peter Erdmann

If the beginning of the men's alpine season was like stale reubens at Proctor, the past two weekends have been Veal Financiere and Chappellette-Chenin blanc at the Waldorf! Coming off a surprising second place finish at the Williams Carnival, the men hoped to use their new found confidence to the upmost at the Eastern Championships, held this past weekend here at Middlebury.

In the giant slalom on Friday, they did just that. This race turned out to be their best effort of the season. Mark Altmeyer '82 led the team with his strong fifth place showing, followed by John Neal in seventh, and Jack Wallace in eighth. Jeff Peck and Rick Makin had troubles, and did not finish as well as usual.

The GS winner surprised no one! Vermont's Mark Smith has been trading victories with Dartmouth's Tiger Shaw all winter. Smith's win, coupled with Tor Melander's second and Pete Murphy's fourth assured the Cats of the overall GS victory. Middlebury's excellent placings put them in second place with 120 points, thirteen behind UVM.

However, a different Middlebury team arrived at the Snowbowl on Saturday for the slalom. Mark Altmeyer had another fine day, turning in a very respectable ninth place finish. Unfortunately, the remainder of the Panthers did not fair so well. Jeff Peck, Jack Wallace and John Neal finished 16th,17th,and 18th, respectively. Rick Makin's luck turned sour once again. Half-way down what seemed to be a fine run, he lost control and went off the course.

The Panther's efforts were only good enough for sixth place in the overall slalom standings, putting them another 27 points behind UVM. Despite the fact that Dartmouth's Shaw came out on top, Vermont had another consistent day placing Smith in second, Melander in third, and John Teague in tenth.

For the first time this year, the Panther nordic squad faltered, and even with the aid of Mike Graham '84, the Middlebury relay could do no better than fourth. The Panther runners, having started the winter off with a victory, and placing well throughout the carnival season, were quite disappointed

The nordic team's unusually slow day, and the alpine's poor luck in the slalom deprived Middlebury of what could have been an Eastern Championship win. As it turned out, UVM won with a four event total of 514.5, Dartmouth was second with 450.5, and Middlebury third with 435 points. The Panther's performance, however, proved that they have the talent and potential to win, and should be a lift for the upcoming NCAA Championships at Stowe.

Wallace in the Giant Slalom Photo by Geoff Hale

Jeff Peck also in giant slalom competition. Photo by Geoff Hale

Eight year reign ends

The Panther women were also edged out by UVM despite strong finishes. In the giant slalom, held Saturday, the Middlebury women were outstanding, placing all five skiers in the top ten. Leslie Smith '83 was the top Panther, with a second behind UVM's Noel Lyons, while Leslie Baker '84 was fourth, Dani Shaw '82, seventh, Cincy Gavett '83, eighth, and freshman Martha Punderson, ninth. Vermont, however, compiled enough points with their first, fifth and sixth place finishes to overcome Middlebury's superb effort.

Much like the men, the women's team did not dominate the slalom event as they had the GS. Baker put together two excellent runs, but was unable to overtake UVM's Laurie Baker, who won both runs. Gavett finished in seventh, picking up 24 points, but the next woman in scoring position was Shaw back in nineteenth place.

The most exciting race was not at the Snowbowl, but rather on the cross country trails at Breadloaf. The women's nordic squad, after a somewhat disappointing, yet nonetheless strong 7.5 kilometer race, wanted to end its season with a victory in the 4x5 relay. In the 7.5 kilometer race, Tara McMenamy '82 finished seventh, her sister Keli '83 ninth, Sue Long '82 10th, Judy Carlhian '82 11th, and Leslie Wright 13th. The McMenamy sisters, Carlhian and Long had teamed up to win several

John Neal in slalom action. Photo by Geoff Hale

races, and were confident that they could take the EISA crown.

After an entire season of racing, the Championship was decided by what was in essence a hundred yard dash. Long and UVM's Beth Heiden battled back and forth while nearing the end of their anchor legs, and within one hundred yards of the finish Heiden and Long were even. Both racers responded to the large crowd's cheering, and gave that extra effort distinctive of true champions. Regretably for Middlebury, and especialy for Long, Heiden crossed the line several seconds ahead.

At the end of the two days of hard racing, UVM came out on top with 279 points, followed by Middlebury with 252.5, and Dartmouth with 241.5. This was the first time in eight years that the Middlebury women have been deprived of the Eastern Championship.

Cagers down Cadets; miss ECAC's

By Jim Ralph
and Bill Desantis

For four seniors it was the end of a career. For the Middlebury men's basketball team it was the finest season in seven years.

Last Friday, Feb. 26, led by seniors Ted Virtue, Rod Sanders, Mike Waggett, and Paul Righi, the Panthers drubbed arch-rival Norwich 73-59 to improve their record to an impressive 14-9.

For coach Russ Reilly, it was his finest season at the helm. The victory capped a most satisfying year. "They're a great bunch of kids, dedicated kids," Reilly commented after the game. "It was one of those seasons that you never want to end."

Middlebury appeared destined for a close call at the start of the Norwich game. Struggling through a sloppy first half, the Panthers were up by only three points, 31-28, at halftime.

During the opening minutes of the second half, the Panthers continued to struggle. Then, with 12 minutes remaining, the Blue exploded.

Ahead by only five points, 50-45, hot shooting Righi banged home two long jumpers to push the Panthers up by seven.

Virtue then connected for three buckets, Fain Hackney '83, one, and Sanders drove to the hoop for two points. All of a sudden, the Panthers held a commanding 64-47 lead. The hoopmen then coasted to victory the rest of the way.

On the evening, Righi was outstanding, as he has been all season, scoring 18 points and grabbing 14 rebounds. Hackney played another consistent game, hitting for 18, while Virtue continued his late season flourish, adding 15 points.

Co-captain Waggett, though in foul trouble most of the game, scored 10 points and had 11 rebounds. Sanders also contributed to the team's second-half explosion with deft passing.

Earlier in the week, Monday, Feb. 22, Middlebury traveled to Burlington and took on the Division I Vermont Catamounts. Despite a gutsy effort, the Panthers wound up on the short end of the 88-80 final.

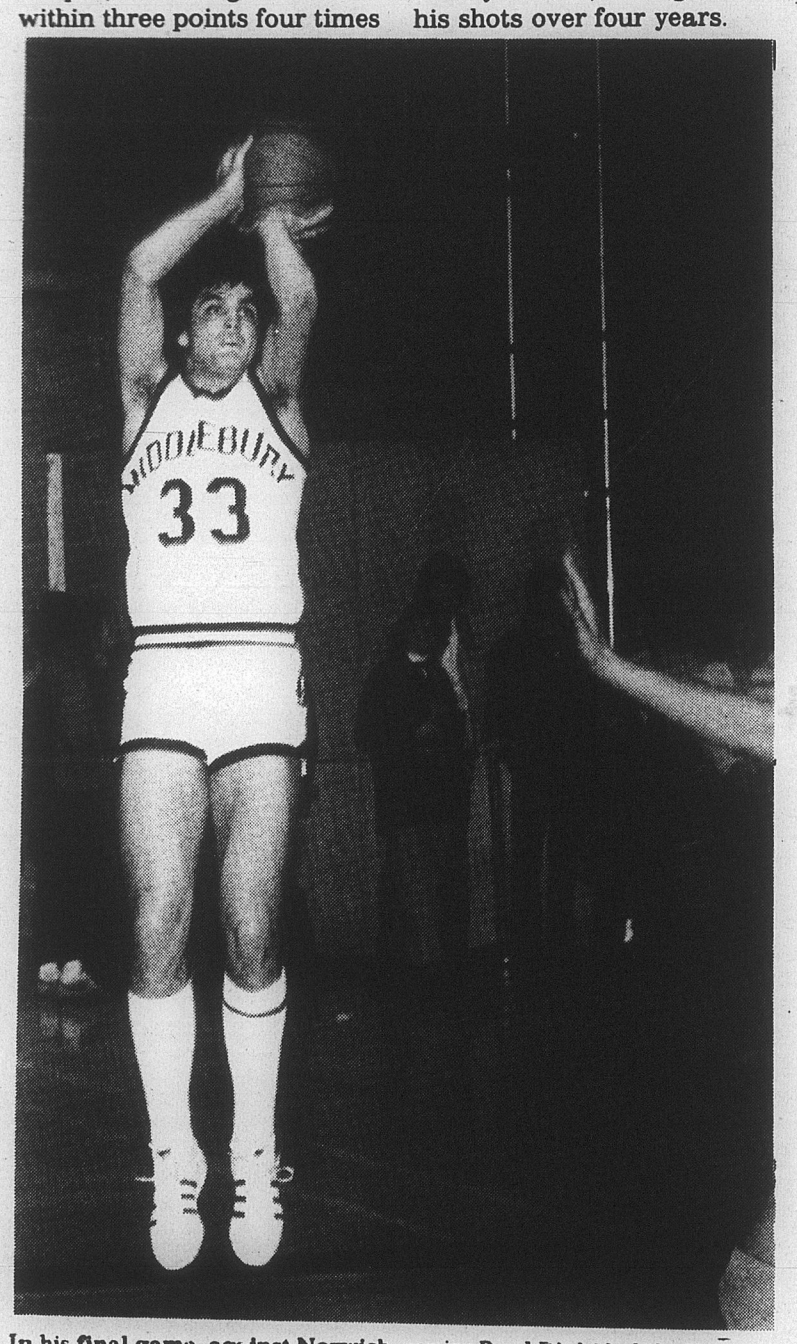
The Catamounts simply had too much height for the Panthers. Center Mike Waggett picked up three early fouls which forced him to leave the game. UVM promptly took advantage of his absence and got the ball inside to 6'7" Mike Evelti and 6'8" Peter Cole, who combined for 39 points on the evening.

Vermont had little trouble scoring, shooting 62% for the game, and jumped out to a 46-32 halftime advantage. Middlebury, however, refused to quit, and fought back to within three points four times in the second half.

Waggett proved to be the big difference, as he hit for 18 points, all in the second half. Clutch shooting by Hackney and Virtue aided the Panther comeback. Down the stretch, however, the Cats connected on a number of crucial shots to keep Middlebury at bay.

Righi tossed in 21 points and Hackney scored 20 to pace Middlebury. Virtue connected for 10 and Sanders added nine.

On the year, Righi was the Panthers' leading scorer, averaging 18.3 points per game. He also set a new Middlebury career field goal accuracy record, hitting 53% of his shots over four years.



In his final game, against Norwich, senior Paul Righi led the Panthers with 18 points and 14 rebounds.

Though the Panthers narrowly missed a post-season playoff bid, Reilly was more than satisfied with his squad's performance this year. "I don't remember what I expected us to do this season, but I never expected us to win 14 games. We overachieved this year. We had a lot of individual weakness, but we won with a lot of emotion, hard work and team play."

"We just never quit," he added.

armchair quarterback

By Rick Present

Well, the NCAA has yet to select the 48 teams that will vie for this year's national championship and already I'm going to lodge a complaint. I mean why wait for the rush, right?

My complaint does not concern which teams are selected to the tournament, but rather the number of teams that are picked, 48. That's simply too many. A team should have to perform well over the course of the entire regular season to make the post-season tourney. However, with 48 teams, mediocrity can still sneak in and snatch a national championship.

In 1975, when the NCAA decided to expand its tournament from 25 to 32 teams, I was all in favor of the move. Many conferences had more than one team deserving to go to the tourney, and this seven team addition allowed some conferences to send two teams.

However, the NCAA folks got a little spoiled by success. You see, extra teams mean extra games, and extra games mean, you guessed it, extra money. So that started the NCAA people thinking; if we add more teams to our tournament, we can make more money. Subsequently, the playoffs were expanded to 40 teams and then again to the present total of 48 teams?

Well, you might ask, what's wrong with adding teams? Nothing if you think the college basketball season is one month long. I consider the season to be four months long. The NCAA champion should have to do more than just play well in March. It has to prove itself during the regular season and earn a spot in the tournament.

What I want to avoid is what happened two years ago when, you might recall, UCLA made the NCAA's with just a 17-9 record. With 32 teams, UCLA would never have been selected to the tournament, but with 48 teams it made it. The Bruins peaked at tournament time and made it all the way to the finals.

If UCLA had won that final game, you might have thought that they deserved the NCAA championship. I would disagree. Only college basketball's elite should be allowed to play for the NCAA championship. That means the best teams from December through February playing off in March to determine the champion. A team should not be allowed to stay dormant for three months, as UCLA did, and still be able to play for all the marbles.

Last year, there was talk of expanding the tournament again, this time to 64 teams. What a tragedy that would be. Pretty soon, college basketball may become like the NBA, admitting so many teams to post-season play as to make a farce of the regular season. Contraction, not expansion, should be the direction of the NCAA basketball tournament.

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There goes the sun: a question of size

By Tom Delavan

Interested students and professors wondering if the sun really is shrinking filed into the Science Center last week. Dr. John Eddy, astronomer and physicist, did not give a definitive answer, but instead presented an engaging and humorous lecture.

Eddy described the historical progression of methods used to determine the size of our sun. Rather than giving a technical and esoteric presentation, he used examples to explain the nature of scientific progress.

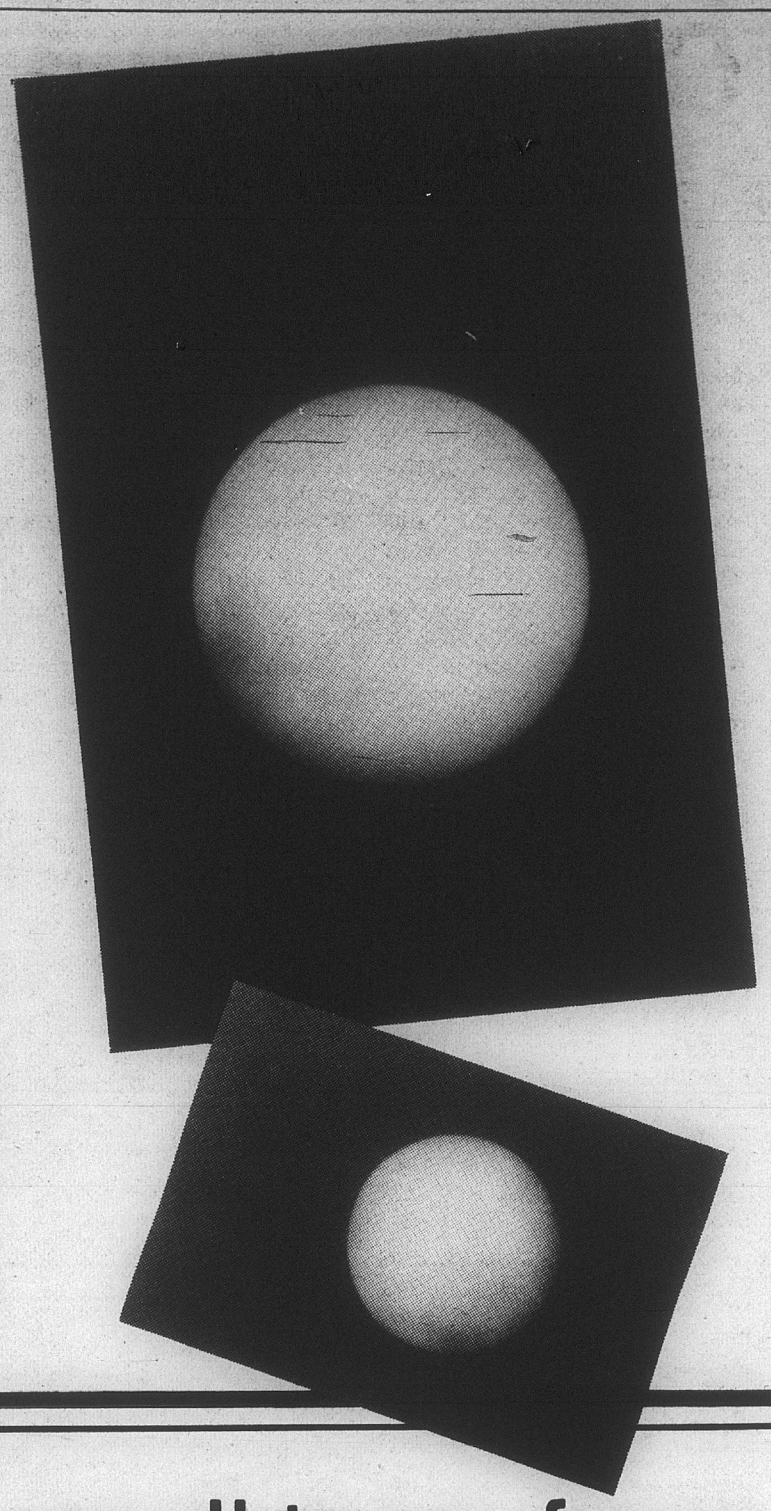
The first theory was that gravitational attraction converts the kinetic energy of materials falling inwards to heat. Because of this, it was assumed that the sun would contract a few inches each day. This would result in a loss of 780 feet per year. This rate neccessitates that the sun have more matter than in reality exists. This model became obsolete when it was discovered that energy could be obtained from the sun's atoms.

In the 1700's, the greatest problem facing those trying to determine if the sun was shrinking had been figuring out the size of this gaseous ball 93 million miles from earth. One had to observe it through a fixed telescope and time its passage over a certain point. An inherent problem in doing this is the vague edge of the sun. The imprecise methods of the 1700's were another problem. Eddy described the comically unscientific scene of a man lying on a couch throwing glances at a clock and trying to decide exactly when the sun crossed a line. This observer's notes also described a "dog barking incessantly."

Several long range attempts at recording the sun's size were made during the late 1800's. To make results more objective several observers were used. Eddy questioned the efficacy of this method in the case of an Italian who used the same three observers for 60 years. Quipped Eddy, "the greatest problem is that there is no one syllable Italian word for now."

Eddy discussed other possible causes for an apparent change in the sun's size. Changing declinations, distance or the atmosphere can alter a determination of the sun's size. Even after taking these factors into account, there still seems to be a general downhill slope in the graph of the sun's size from 1834-1936. Eddy described this as "an embarrassment to science." It seems to be shrinking 200 times the rate that Heinholm first predicted. Despite imprecise methods, the data of 88 observers seems to support the sun's shrinkage.

Eddy would not, however, commit himself on this flimsy evidence. He is waiting for the more substantial information that the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado was built to provide. It houses a precise instrument designed to measure the sun. Its advantage is that it eliminates the human element. Its results are 100 times more accurate than before. "Thus, in response to the question 'is the sun shrinking?' " said Eddy, "if you only let me come back in four or five years, I'll tell you."



Puddle-jumpers thrive on small town fares

By John Cahill

Every large American airline has a Boston to New York route, and a New York to Chicago route. But how many airlines offer service to more obscure cities like Morrisville, Vermont, Keene, New Hampshire, or Pittsfield, Massachusetts?

Several small, local airlines offer direct service to minor towns in New England at a reasonable price. Because of the increasingly expensive bus and railway rates and the time saved by air travel (only 20 minutes from Manchester, N.H. to Boston, Mass.), many more business persons are using the services of these airlines.

"We cater to the business world," said Patty Frazier, Assistant in Public Relations for Northern Airways. Based in Burlington, this sister operation of Air North services upper New York State and offers flights to Boston, La Guardia Airport in New York, and Washington D.C.

Northern carried 148,000 passengers in 1981 with their peakseason in the summer. "People prefer to fly in the summer," Frazier said,"because there are more meetings in the summer."

Air Vermont is a new airline that started service in November.They both fly out of Mansfield Aviation in Morrisville, a town adjacent to Stowe, Vermont.

Despite their location in the Northeast Kingdom ski country, Air Vermont "has not seen that much ski traffic" according to a spokesman for the airline. "We'd like to see more skiers," he said, "but we expect more travelling businessmen in the spring and summer."

Air Vermont flies from Morrisville to Burlington, and to La Guardia, Hartford, Connecticutt, and Long Island.

Precision Airlines offers several flights daily out of Rutland to major Northeast cities. On weekdays, there are four roundtrips to Boston, two to New York, two to Albany, and one to Hartford. Weekend service includes two roundtrips to Boston and two to New York.

Unlike other small airlines, Precision's peak season is from December to May. Ticket agent Jane Prepanier said this was due to "being in the heart of ski counrty." She also cited business travel as a large part of their traffic.

Precision has been in existence for seven years, the first three in cargo and the last four in passenger service. The largest airplanes used, de Havillands, carry 19 passengers, and the smallest, the Navajor Chieftains, carry 8 passengers.

Precision offers service to Montpelier and Rutland in Vermont, Keene, Laconia, Lebanon, and Manchester in New Hampshire, Albany, Springfield, Massachusetts, and the major airports of Boston and New York.

classifieds

Dear LAK: I don't know why anyone would want to visit "YOU" sexually. Mr. Fonda.

Moogie: Welcome to Midd! Hope it's a fun weekend for you. Did you remember your Tretorns and Izod peds? Happy Belated Birthday too! Love, Ploo.

JAG: Though it's late it's not Second Hand News — Be My Valentine. Love, The Little Big Guy.

Have you hugged a penguin this week?

Bob and Ted: Here's to good friends; we've got something special...! Pre-night club Lowenbraus in our room at 6:00pm. Carol and Alice.

Hey Alias Hand: Thanx for a great weekend — wish it hadn't ended so soon! Maybe next time our feet will coordinate themselves! I'm up for any more degenerate plans you may have for the future. Failing that, how about ME wining and dining YOU some night?! Alias Ears.

Dear TW: Are you hanging by a thread? My hearts await your call; 3667! Your Mobile Admirer.

Jeff: Your ever cute dimples need pinching, passionately, Me.

Hobes: Youuuu! Alien 2nd still lives! But, we want and need you back. Since you left, the place has died! The mudding has stopped and the farmers won't let the sheep out to play. But, we're all surviving. Il y a beaucoup de Neige ici! Et tu? Party hardy a Paris! Alien 2nd.

To BM, SR, PGM, GV, JL, TS, LF, LM, SP, HEP 4&5, my Moravian men and all the 500: Thanks for EVERYTHING! What's mine is yours. Love you ALL, (even TF, espicially JCS, AG, TA,and RH with 2B's and 2L's) Love, REA, CQ.

Our dear Vermin: Bottlecaps in the bed and guillotines on the doorknob are just the beginning of our "Roll the Lyer" campaign. Beware, filthy little thing. All our love, Powerful, Mohawk, Camouflage.

I told my dad I was elected Carnival King and named number 1 fan for the hockey team but he still thinks I'm a fruitcake, a nincumpoop and he wants me to play football.

Mom and All: Sorry the party didn't work out. I wish it had come up and visit maybe — Son & Bro.

CJD: Come visit, huh? I'm getting lonely. Nice to be in communication again. DAS

Hang in there Hugh, Love GOD.

Dearest Dirty Mike: Polish up your bunny-hop for Easter. We hear Jesuits make wonderful dancers — can't wait to see! Lovingly yours, the two hoofers from Giff.

Forest East Sailors: Wow, what a show! There's nothing like a guy, either!

Ed Brown for King '83! Everyone wants to see a little more of him.

Box 3416: Hey Good Looking, I'll never tell who I am!Ed.—Oh, yes you will.

BP is accepting applications for the perfect guy. Qualifications: over 3ft. tall, blond hair, blue eyes and can't swim without her. Reply Gifford 3rd.

WB '83: Name your drink and your seconds! The contest is on but you'd be wise to bet on me!

Nancy: Resist temptation. Remember, only 3 cookies a day!

Hey Chris: When does the next PG collector's issue come out?

TP (Forest E. 201) We loved the show, but we question your ethics — a sophomore?!?

Dear God: It's a shame that even you couldn't save the Outlaws, but their fourth and final year of disgrace has mercifully come to an end.

Outlaws: Is there hoop after death? Time to play slo-break....puff,puff.

ATTENTION

Students who intend to student teach during the Fall Term 1982 are reminded to submit an application to the Teacher Education Program, 122 Munroe Hall, no later than March 30, 1982.

FREE FOOD! Take a three-hour cooking class for $15 and we'll feed you a full dinner when you get done — free! Call 388-6149 for information.

FOUND

Silver fountain pen near Gifford. Contact Box 3697

LOST

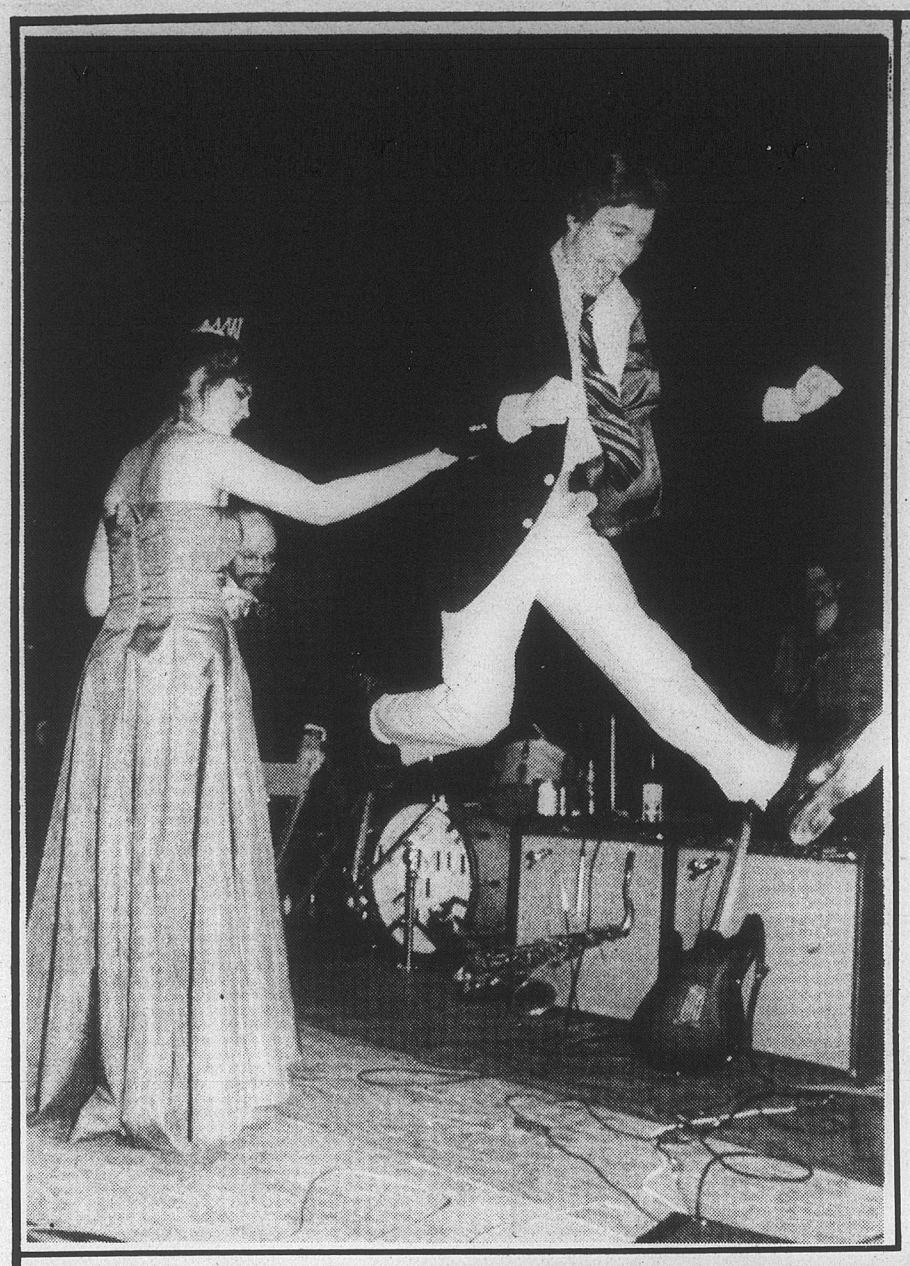
Someone left the Carnival Ball with my tan London Fog overcoat. If you have it please return it to Forest E. 104 or drop me a note in Box 2289. I need it back!

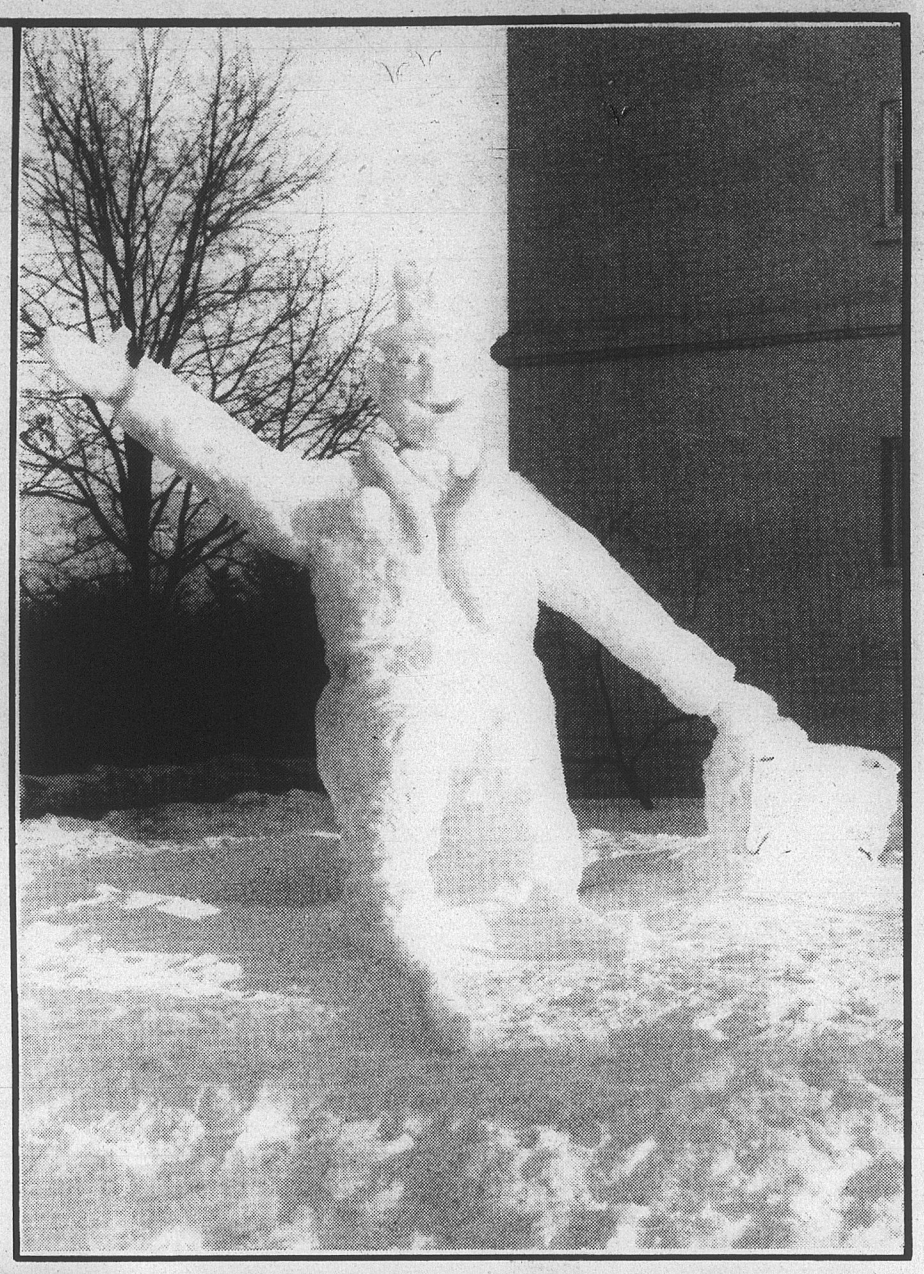
FOR SALE

Large handknit Icelandic sweater. Never worn. You've always wanted one, now's your chance. Price to be discussed. Call Dominic at 8-4197 or Box 3036.

WANTED

POINT O'PINES Camp for Girls is looking for female counselors. Check Placement office or write: Andrew Rosen, 221 Harvard Ave., Swarthmore, PA. 19081



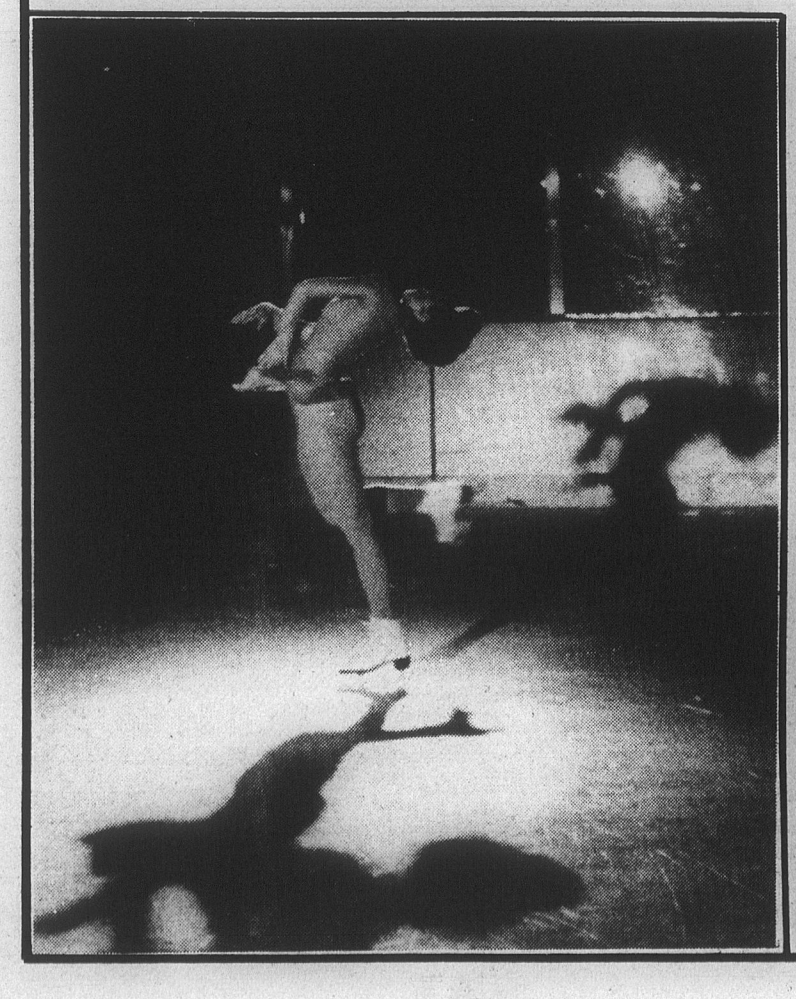


Winter Carnival

By Jennifer Fisk

Spirits were high at this year's Winter Carnival events, this being the first time in three years that Middlebury has had an adequate amount of snow. The snow sculpture contest and the Northern Lights were not held last year or the year before because of a lack of snow.

Hepburn Hall was awarded the grand prize for its snow sculpture entitled "Al Jolson Telemark Turn." Honorable mention for Execution went to KDR's two penguins; Chi Psi's snowman playing the piano received recognition for Originality; and the award for Suitability went to Battell and its penguin.

Doug Woodsum '82 and Ruth Anton '82 reigned over the crowd as Carnival King and Queen at this year's Winter Carnival Ball, which featured music by Roomful of Blues.

On the slopes the Middlebury women placed second overall to the University of Vermont. In the men's events, U.V.M. again placed first, with Dartmouth pulling in second and Middlebury taking third place.